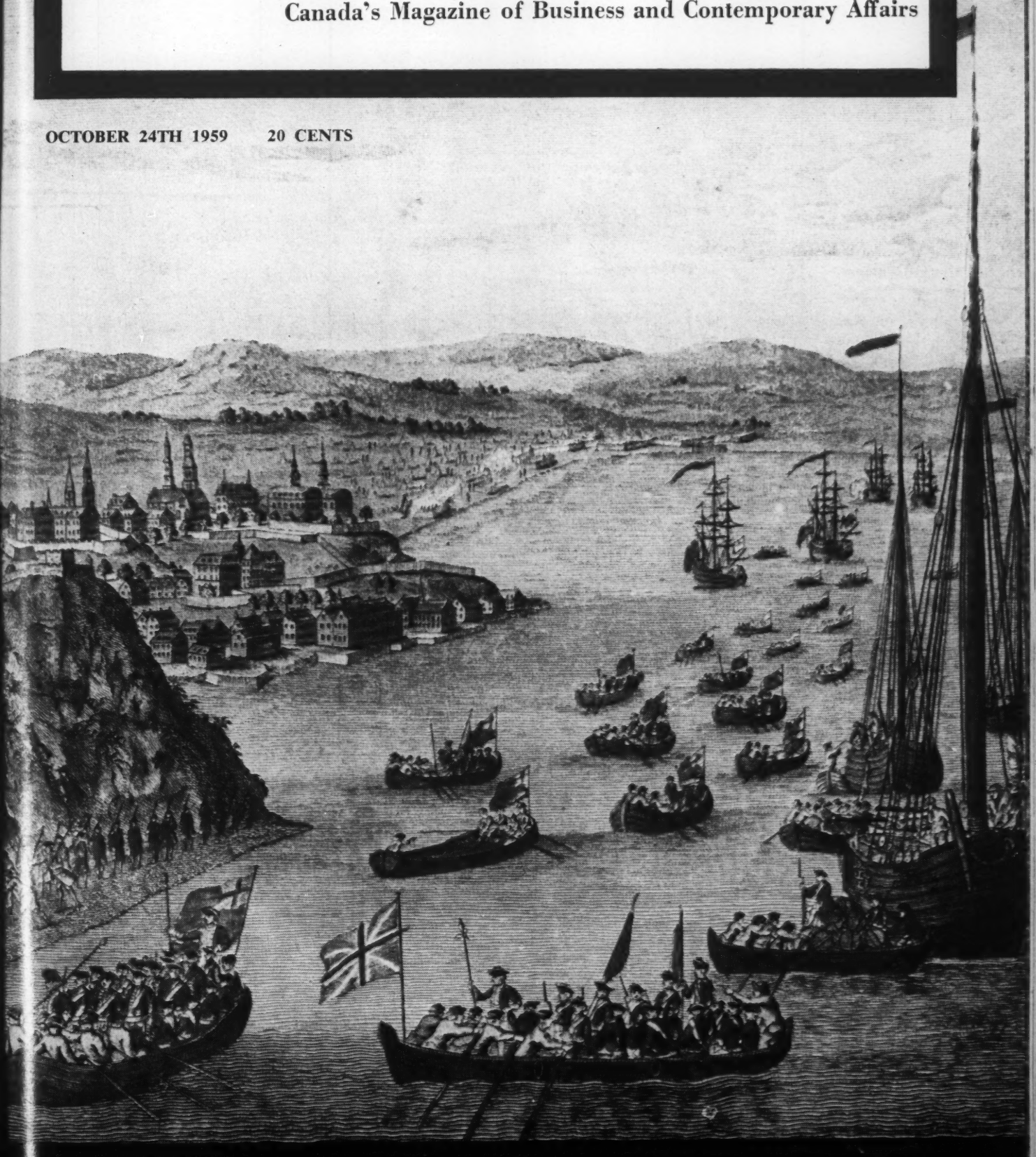
Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

OCTOBER 24TH 1959 20 CENTS



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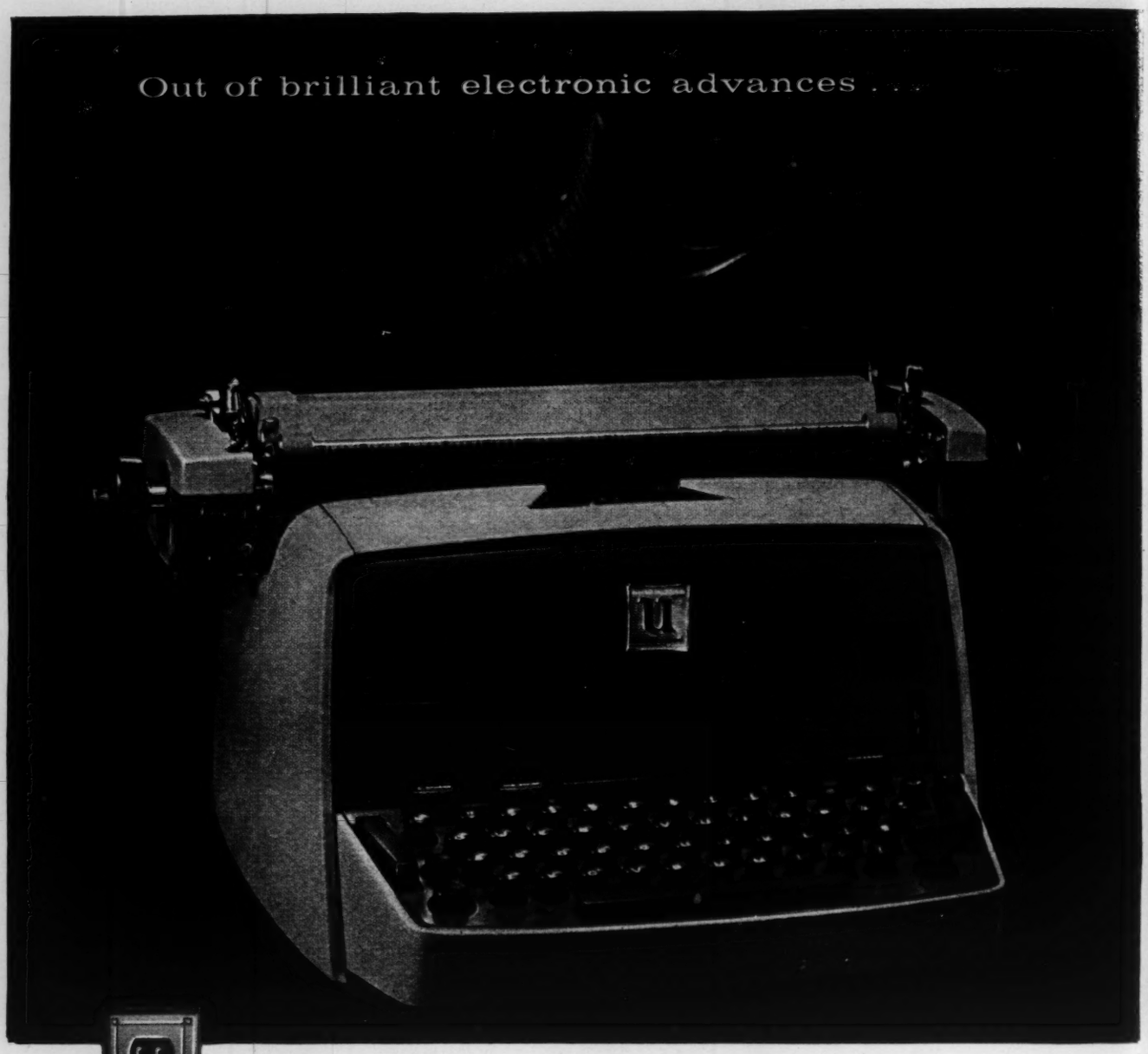

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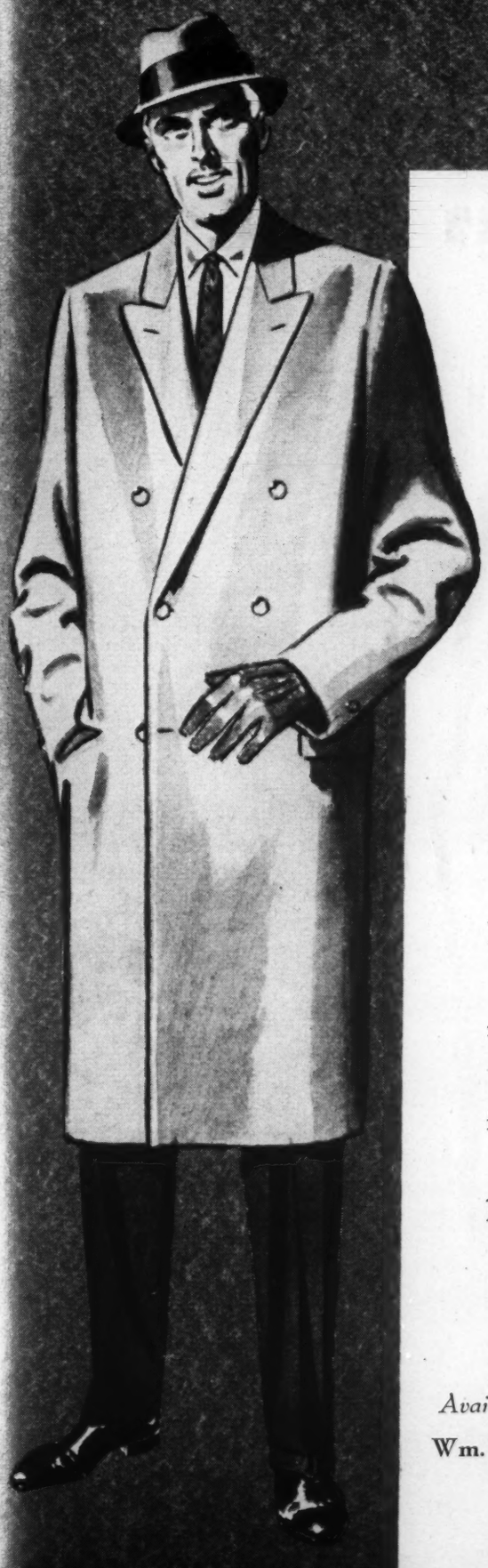

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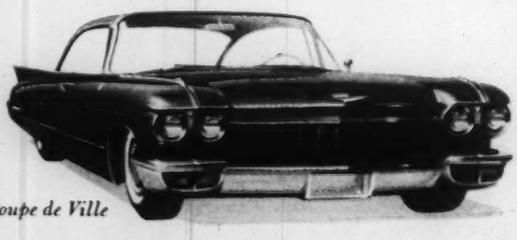

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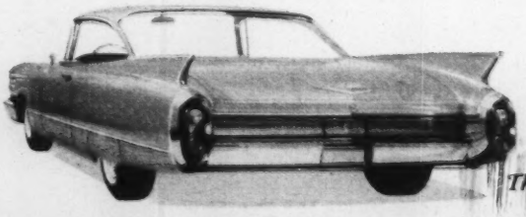

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October 24, 1959

Saturday Night

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INSIDE STORY

THE COVER: This issue includes SN's annual Autumn Review of Books (Pages 47 to 58). The cover, taken from an old print, is from the jacket of *Quebec 1759: The Siege and the Battle* the much-discussed book by **C. P. Stacey.** Colonel Stacey was the Director of the Historical Section of the Canadian Army Overseas and later at Ottawa. He is now on the staff of the University of Toronto.

Publication in Great Britain of the controversial Radcliffe Report on central banking has provoked widespread discussion in Canada. **E. P. Neufeld,** Professor of Economics at the University of Toronto and author of the recently published book "Bank of Canada Operations and Policy" argues that some conclusions of the Report should be applied to the Bank of Canada. See Page 9.

Wing-Commander (retired) **John Gellner**, after a distinguished operational career overseas, was a lecturer at the RCAF Staff College in Toronto. He has written widely on the strategic aspect of war and is now SN's Contributing Editor on Military Affairs. On Page 12 he discusses bluntly "When the Next Arab-Israeli War Comes".

Britons may have forgotten their election but one subject they never forget is sex. Today the prostitutes have gone from the streets and have been replaced by a parade of men with telephone number cards. **Paul Brock,** a West Coast journalist who conducts a daily column in the *Victoria Times* reports on the situation and what led up to it, in "Britain's Morbid Concern With Sex", on Page 15.

What contribution, if any, can a small nation like Canada make to space research? Plenty, aided by its geographical suitability for a rocket range, say two experts in "Canada's Lead in the Space Age" on Page 17. **Charles Erentz** has addressed many International Conferences on the military uses of rockets, the first in 1951. Educated at the University of Paris, where he held a research fellowship, he has worked for the governments of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, as a rocket and space expert. **Robert H. Mawdsey-Jones** is a nuclear scientist, educated in Canada. He has worked for the government of Canada as a rocket scientist, with an emphasis on nuclear energy techniques.

Letters

Education Statistics

It is evident that my reading is not quite up to date, but I have just seen your comments in the issue of September 12, headed "The Statistical Jungle".

I think you do rather less than justice to the existing statistical agencies in the field of education. If you were to put to the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the questions concerning estimated enrolment and numbers of teachers for the year 1959-60 or indeed for the year 1960-61, I think you could get fairly satisfactory approximations. The Bureau of Statistics operates under some difficulty, however, because planning for staff and new facilities and the like is done on a provincial basis to a considerable extent and even more so at the municipal level.

If you were to ask the Deputy Minister of Education of each province whether he has specific and reliable estimates of enrolment and teacher requirements for the immediate future, I think you would get quite satisfactory answers. If you were to ask the Superintendent of the local school board what figures he had as a basis for planning expansion within the next four or five years, you would be likely to find that his figures were even more refined.

Canadian Universities Foundation EDWARD F. SHEFFIELD
OTTAWA *Research Officer*

Taxes and Charity

I must disagree with your opinions expressed in the editorial "Charity or Taxes" (September 26). It is true that thousands of people will be out this month canvassing and that it is hard work, but what you fail to mention is that it is most rewarding; that virtually all of the forty thousand canvassers in the city of Toronto are proudly doing this job because they are in effect fulfulling one of our birth-rights.

You say that it is becoming yearly more difficult to persuade people to give to the United Appeal. In 1956 we had 437,402 givers—in 1958 there were 567,659 givers. Furthermore, this year will show another significant leap in the number of givers.

You say that many people object to having a permanent paid staff administer the Fund. How would the government propose to administer the funds without having paid staff? Furthermore, I doubt that any government agency operates any more efficiently than the United Community Fund of Greater Toronto.

You state that the United Appeal does not in any community you have ever known appreciably lessen the number of other appeals. You have not taken a good look at Toronto (or other cities for that matter). In 1956 when it was formed, the United Appeal consolidated 32 former separate appeals (including the Red Cross) when they were joined with the Community Chest which at that time had 69 agencies. Furthermore, the United Community Fund under the guidance of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto has reduced the number of participating agencies from 95 last year to 88 this year, in the interests of greater community benefit, as well as cost saving. There are only two major community campaigns in Toronto remaining outside of the United Appeal.

You state that Charity in these days seems to be less of a virtue than it was. This can only be your opinion and not a statement of fact. You point out the facility with which thirty million could be raised in Canada for this purpose by means of taxes. This is true. However, any thinking person with whom I have discussed this matter is of the opinion that this is most impractical and is reminiscent of every totalitarian regime in history. Once we concede to government our basic responsibility, that of having concern over our fellow man, then where do we stop? It would not be long before private agencies would cease and become agencies of government. I do not think we want government administration of our "Y's", youth organizations or Boy Scouts, or any of our private welfare activities.

Your suggestion that ten years from now will see the end of privately operated charitable drives—if this happens then I can assure you I will be looking for some place else to live. This country was not built by, nor will it survive with, people who fail to accept their responsibilities to their homes and their communities. Private welfare is a vital ingredient of our free way of living.

United Appeal for Metropolitan Toronto M. O. SIMPSON *Campaign Chairman.*

Consumer Report

As a homemaker interested in the most value for my husband's hard earned money, I have had occasion to shop in at least four of the largest food stores (chain) in this country. May I state with utmost clarity that the two stores which presently give away stamps, in our district, that is Loblaw's & Grand Union, are the most expensive. The other two stores, Dominion & the A. & P., are much cheaper.

Since my intellect is more than one cut above a feeble-minded two year old, the trading stamp boys don't fool me, or any of the ladies of my acquaintance, with their larcenous come-on.

Indeed, it is only simpletons who believe that you can get something for nothing. Anything that is worthwhile is not gained by loafing. So, the sooner these abominations are dispensed with the better. As for me, I absolutely refuse to patronize any establishment which gives or rather sells, pink, green, blue, white, yellow or any other colored trading stamps.

WELLAND (MRS.) VIVIAN SHUALTS

Horrible Aspect

As Mr. Whitehouse puts it, "Rather than being told the *truth*, that *there is no defense* against nuclear attack, and *no hope of survival* except under conditions which would make continued existence unbearable, people are actively encouraged to believe the opposite—".

Exactly! A year or two ago I ventured the same opinion during a discussion at a literary society to which I belong, and was immediately voted "no gentleman" by others present who, sincerely no doubt, believed it possible to evacuate the population of Montreal in case of a nuclear attack on this city.

How a people, such as we have in Canada and the U.S.A., completely undisciplined in road behavior even under normal conditions, could be expected to behave rationally under stress of threatened annihilation, is something my poor mind cannot envisage, let alone accept.

Never having had the experience of Coventry or London, the vast majority of Canadian and American citizens are a self-centered and self-satisfied lot, always ready to believe the kind of balderdash

ttered by such people as Leo A. Hoegh, nd quoted by Mr. Whitehouse.

If the Federal Printing Bureau at Otta- a wants to do something to justify its istence, it might, by orders from the esent government, do worse than issue veral hundred thousand copies of Mr. hitehouse's article; but that, I suppose, ould be classed as "alarming" by the ear old ladies, (of both sexes), now in harge of our national affairs.

Mr. Whitehouse has done a masterly job of exposing the incompetence, or worse, of our so-called "leaders". But, come to think of it, their stupidity is maybe just a perfect reflection of the masses they are supposed to represent! That's the most horrible aspect of the whole situation.

MONTREAL J. NAPIER

Bomb Happy

I read with interest Peter Whitehouse's article, "What Nuclear Bombs Would Do to Canada". Mr. Whitehouse stated that should there be a Soviet atomic attack few Canadians or Americans would survive.

However, I do not fear atomic warfare.

For an attack, Russian or American, to render their opponent helpless it would have to be a heavy all out atomic bombardment. Such a fusillade would contaminate the atmosphere of the entire globe. The present world leaders realize this and are not intent on suicide or self-destruction. Unless a clean atomic bomb is made, there is no danger of atomic aggression and this the Lord will not allow.

SALMO, B.C. A. ORBELIANI

Untouched Country

I think the articles contributed by your Mr. Whitehouse over the past few months to be commendable. They make clear the dangers of nuclear conflict to a country that has never seen wide-spread devastation of any kind, as well as the potential and real hazards of the accumulating radio-active materials on the earth's surface. Especially timely, in view of the soothing talk from public figures and institutions such as the AEC in the U.S.

I like SN better and better as time goes by.

TORONTO PETER SKELTON

avigation Chart

the current debate on pornography— hatever each of us may think of the auty versus the bestiality of sex, only fool would underestimate its power, or to belittle its far-reaching consequences.

We should not bring babes to bathe a flood such as this, nor allow unguided youth to navigate its waters.

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Comment of the Day

Up to Us

OUR FIRST LINE of defence if another war comes is civil defence. We have no armaments with which we can avert any major attack and no striking power of our own. All we can do is to salvage enough from the first bombs to give our allies time to come to our aid.

In the face of this, what has the government done? It first accepted the resignation of Major-General F. F. Worthington who found it impossible to get any support for a workable CD plan. It then employed Lieutenant-General Howard Graham to write a report on the whole matter which was either so embarrassing or so depressing that it has never been made public. Next it accepted the resignation last month of Major-General G. S. Hatton who has been acting head of the CD organization since Worthington left.

Having thus cleared the decks for its own action, the government announced that it would approve a private shelter which anyone could buy and install for himself.

This decision makes it necessary to state quite unequivocally and clearly that it is the first responsibility of any government *itself* to provide for the security of its people. Yet after the spending of billions of dollars this is just the responsibility which the government has now callously shed. To take the idea to its logical conclusion, should we, after installing our shelter also buy armor plate for our cars and good service rifles?

There is no doubt that any attack on the United States would cross Canada. It is also true that such an attack would involve heavy bombing of our border cities and transportation centres. Our casualties will, without a planned civil defence, be enormous. In the face of this situation, the government puts its head in the sand. But ostrich sand is poor protection. If we accept the government's action and do nothing to preserve ourselves, then we may have the government we deserve. But it is hard to think so. Surely Canadians outside the Department of National Defence will not give up so easily.

Flattery and Prosperity

THE TORIES got back in Britain with a thumping majority. The result was not unexpected since Mr. Macmillan had called the election on his own initiative at a time when he calculated that his return was assured.

The doubts that his party might not get in again were generated later by an excellent Labour campaign and by public opinion polls which, in political matters, are even more unreliable than they are in other spheres. (One interesting sidelight on these polls was given by the owner of one who, when asked which way he himself was going to vote, retorted sharply that the question was impertinent).

The result was assured for these reasons:

1. Premier Macmillan had taken the lead in trying to talk with the Russians.
2. He offered no basic differences in the domestic platform which has stood his party in good stead for some years now.
3. He admitted that there are sore spots in the remaining colonial empire but promised to sort these out as expeditiously, but as sensibly, as possible.

In the face of this sane and moderate plan, the Labourites could only say that they would pitch the colonies into self-government forthwith; that they would re-nationalize the steel and road transport industries and that they might unilaterally reject the atom bomb.

What Mr. Macmillan did was to disturb the prosperous electorate as little as possible and to appeal to its still sharp sense of Britain as a major international and colonial power. In other words, Mr. Macmillan won the country with flattery and prosperity. It is a formula which is unbeatable by any doctrinaire, even Liberal, platform.

Nuclear Power Plans

SOME FAIRLY HARSH things were said about our nuclear power program the other day by Mr. Winnett Boyd. Mr. Boyd is a man who knows what he is talking about in this regard, since he was in charge of design at Chalk River from 1951 to 1957.

Mr. Boyd thinks that Chalk River is on the wrong track with its present determination that a heavy water moderated reactor is the only way in which we can produce nuclear power—power which we shall soon desperately need now that water resources in Central Canada have all been tapped. It is not that the heavy water method itself is the wrong way, said Mr. Boyd, but that we are the only nation which is not experimenting with other forms.

To put it in Mr. Boyd's own words: "It is significant that in the U.S., in spite of having the free world's only heavy water production plant, heavy water reactors are almost completely absent from the serious development of the many private companies working in the nuclear power field . . . . We may possibly be able to beat the Americans at their own game and have on a few occasions done so in the past. But the question is: *Should we bet the works* on the hope that we can do it in nuclear power?"

Mr. Boyd argues for two things:

(a) An integrated program with the UK whereby we could apparently have our cake and eat it (Our uranium, their know-how and money and our program which *may* work).

(b) An impartial committee to evaluate our power project before we spend millions more on what may be an abortive plan.

If we do either or both of these things (and both are feasible) then we may be spared something "as embarrassing as the decision some years ago to use 25 cycle power in Ontario".

Mr. Boyd's remarks are worth a most careful weighing by those whose duty it is to advise the government on nuclear research and those who, in Ontario Hydro, are running pilot research which other provinces hope to exploit in due time.

Defeat of Prejudice

ON OCTOBER 30 there will be a ceremony in Montreal to commemorate the bicentenary of Canadian Jewry. At that ceremony Mr. Alan Hart will present to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec a copy of the original Act of Emancipation which, in 1832, gave people of the Jewish faith "the full rights and privileges of all other subjects". This Act, incidentally, anticipated by many years similar emancipation of the Jews in other parts of the Empire, including the mother country itself.

Canadian Scene, a periodical which brings history up to date for recent immigrants in a variety of languages, tells why Mr. Hart has been chosen. It was his ancestor, in direct line, who was the first Jew to arrive in Canada. He arrived as a civilian supplier to the army of General Wolfe. After the taking of Quebec, Aaron Hart remained in Canada, settling in Three Rivers. In 1807 his son Ezekiel was elected to the legislative assembly of the colony but, because of his religion, could not take his seat. Nothing daunted, the electors of Three Rivers re-elected him in 1808 and it was only his insistence that they elect someone who

uld actually represent them in the as- mbly that he managed to avoid election i 1809.

This popularity and public spirit of the arts of that day did much to eradicate ejudice and bring about the Act of mancipation. What the citizens of Three ivers did might be profitably studied in anada of 1959, for the letter of the law, oes not, of itself, mean equality of op- portunity for our minorities.

The Loan Market

A MAN WE KNOW read his paper the other morning and found both Diefenbaker and Fleming were reported as saying that though there may be tightness of the money supply, money was not tight. In fact they both implied that small loans to independent business and to private individuals were still being granted by the chartered banks.

Our man took his courage in both hands and went to see. He was told first that the local manager had no discretionary powers whatsoever, that even overdrafts were, in this particular bank, a matter for decision by the head office. Secondly he was told that, if he brought in ten thousand dollars worth of bonds as security and wanted a loan of two thousand dollars for two years the bank would not be interested. What the bank wanted, said the manager, was not security but quick turnover.

He left the bank wondering whether Messrs. Diefenbaker and Fleming were fooling themselves or whether it was the banks which had so confused them. The only people who were not fooled or confused, said our man, were the members of the public who were being increasingly frustrated and angered.

Larger Than Life

OPERA IS OUR modern life writ large. There is violence, guilt-ridden flight, friction between the generations, a fair amount of ri tous drinking and a certain sickening religiosity when the chips are down. There is no suffering in silence. Even someone who is stabbed in the stomach can sing lustily about the incision for several minutes, just as a heroine weakened with consumption is expected to hit and hold a high C for several seconds.

Maybe this is why the annual festival of the Canadian Opera Company was so well attended at the Royal Alex in Toronto this past two weeks. Where else can one see the ills of modern society externalized so well and with such lack of concern about details? Where else can one see men and women so skilfully shout their defiance of convention (while remaining within it) and mourn so tunefully about the rigidity of the human condition (while dying because of it)?

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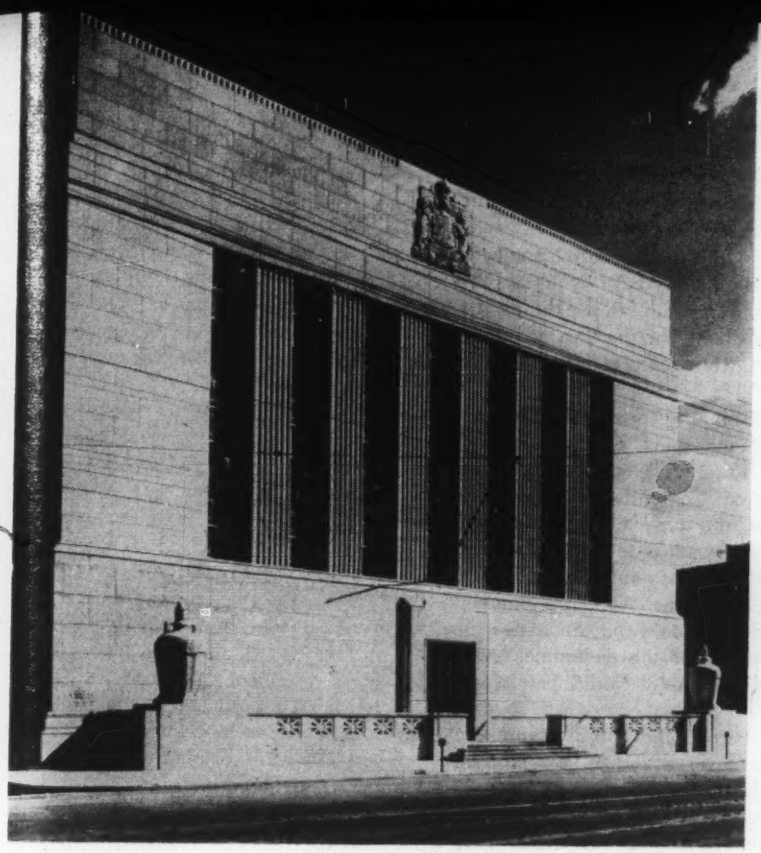


The Bank of Canada head office in Ottawa. Government maintains that the bank controls supply of money.

The Bank Of Canada And the Radcliffe Report

by E. P. Neufeld

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO there was published in the United Kingdom the *Report of the Committee on the Working of the Monetary System*. Because the Committee was appointed by the government and because its members, in addition to Lord Radcliffe the Chairman, included two bankers, two economists, two trade unionists, and two industrialists, it enjoyed an aura of prestige and authority from the moment it began its deliberations.

These deliberations extended over two years. More than two hundred witnesses appeared, about thirty trade associations were requested to present written evidence and eighty-eight meetings were held. From all this has come a Report running to 339 pages of text, and several volumes of Memoranda of Evidence which are soon to be published.

The Report itself covers all the important aspects of the monetary system, some of which Canadians would do well to ponder.

(a) It describes in detail the operations of the many different lending institutions and points to gaps in the credit system, that is, to instances where certain borrowers are not getting the credit they should get.

(b) It outlines the way in which government at the national and local levels is being financed, and (to Canadians somewhat astonishingly) recommends that all local government borrowing be done by the national government.

(c) It discusses the management of the government's debt for it sees this management as of central importance in combating inflation and depression.

(d) It reports on the work of the Bank of England and in no uncertain terms indicates that the Bank should be doing much more economic research than it has done in the past.

(e) It defines the objectives of monetary policy, analyses the influence of monetary control techniques, and concludes that monetary policy is not enough to control inflation and depression and that in any case that policy should be implemented differently in future than it has been in the past.

(f) It discusses the international role of sterling and the implications which this role has for the economic policy which the government should follow.

(g) It finds the flow of monetary and financial statistics to be woefully inadequate both for the authorities when making decisions and for the interested public when attempting to appraise official policy. It thus recommends that much more information be made available in future.

Not since the Macmillan Committee investigations of thirty years ago has the monetary system of the United Kingdom been subjected to this type of examination.

Governor Towers: A management change if Government displeased.

While it is not possible to discuss here how the Report deals with the issues it raises, or even to appraise the controversial suggestions of the Committee, there are several aspects to the Report which seem particularly relevant to Canada's monetary affairs.

First of all there is the matter of the relationship between the government and the central bank (Bank of England). The Committee leaves no doubt that it believes, as does the government and the Bank of England, that government must be held responsible for monetary policy.

The Report reads as follows:

. . . the policies to be pursued by the central bank must be from first to last in harmony with those avowed and defended by Ministers of the Crown responsible to Parliament.

. . . in saying this we are not saying anything that differs in any important respect from the views . . . put before us by the Treasury and the Bank (p. 273).

. . . the function of the central bank is clearly seen to be that of acting as a highly skilled executant in the monetary field of the current economic policy of the central Government. (274)

In Canada the same general understanding of the final responsibility of government for monetary policy, as for other economic policy, is revealed in the statements of some officials most directly involved when those officials have been pressed to give their views on the matter. In 1941 the Minister of Finance, J. L. Ilsley, said in the House of Commons that if the management of the Bank of Canada disagreed with the government on a fundamental issue that "it would be necessary for them [Bank management] to resign, and they would be replaced by others who were willing to accept responsibility for the type of policy which the government believed to be appropriate."

In 1954 Graham Towers, the former Governor of the Bank of Canada, said before the House of Commons Banking and Commerce Committee, ". . . if we thought that the type of policy which the government wanted to implement was a very bad one and not in the public interest, then in one form or another I assume there would be a change in management . . . If the government was firm in its opinion, it would get it implemented."

In 1956 before the same Committee the present Governor, J. E. Coyne said that ". . . if the government of the day were sufficiently displeased with the bank or the management of the bank, they could put in motion steps which would bring about a change in the management. At some stage in that process . . . the governor would have to resign." There seemed to be general agreement that while the Bank of Canada should enjoy great leeway in its operations, final authority and therefore final responsibility rested with the government of the day.

Unfortunately in recent years when monetary policy has begun to "hurt", government has been loath to accept its responsibility for the nature of that policy. It seemed to some observers, including myself, that the last Liberal Minister of Finance did not support the Bank of Canada during "tight money" of 1955 to 1957 in a way which his responsibilities demanded; and it appears that the present government wants us to believe that it is not responsible for monetary policy and cannot be held responsible for it.

To me this situation seems unacceptable. Indeed, it seems even ludicrous at a time when government debt management and cash requirements have influenced decisively the nature of monetary policy. The currency of the country and its management is of great importance. If a "Radcliffe Committee" for Canada is required to make it clear beyond dispute that the voters can hold the government of the day ultimately responsible for monetary policy, as for economic policy in general, then we must have such a Committee.

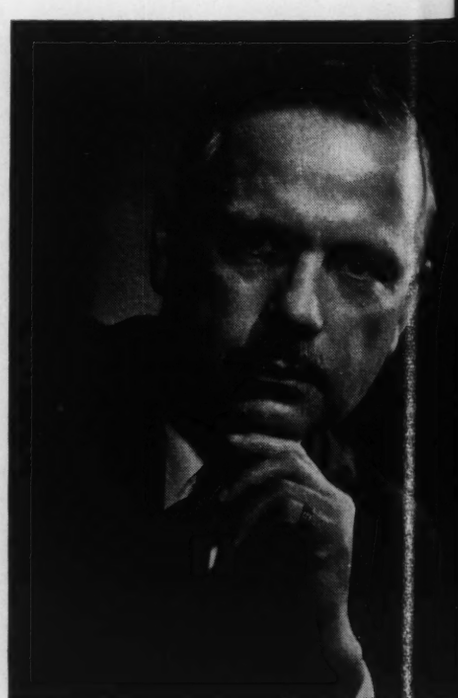
Another point, of particular interest to those who feel that a relatively free capital market should be perpetuated in Canada, is that the Committee did not begin its work by assuming that everything is well with market. It looked for deficiencies, and believes that it has found a number which should be remedied, some after further investigation.

Our financial institutions — banks, bond dealers, insurance companies, trust companies, etc. — perhaps through their Associations, would do well to investigate, at their own initiative, whether the Canadian capital market also suffers certain deficiencies and, if necessary, take remedial action.

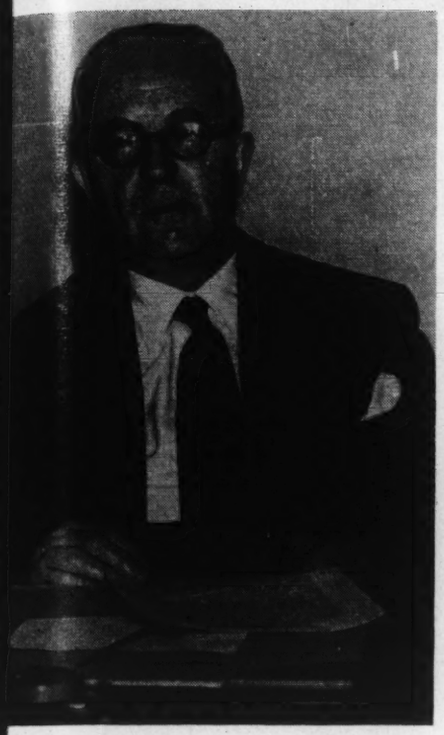
It is obvious that we are going to hear much about the plight (real or imagined) in the capital market of small business, of municipalities, of housing, of exporters, of farmers, and of individuals. We should have the facts about these and other problems to enable us to appraise the working of the capital market, the validity of the economic issues raised by all our politicians, and the actions taken by our government. Again if we need a "Radcliffe Committee" to get all the facts, then, let us have one.

The Radcliffe Committee Report in another, and somewhat unexpected way, shows why leaders in our financial institutions should take a sustained and constructive interest in the over-all functioning of our capital market. The Committee does not argue the case for the free capital market as such; some of its suggestions would lead to further interference with that market; compromise among its diverse members for purposes of obtaining a unanimous Report has had its costs.

If in Canada solutions to capital market deficiencies were to come from the market itself, instead of being imposed by official or semi-official authorities, this would be more in line with the concept



Finance Minister Fleming: A plan.



Lord Radcliffe: His report contains suggestions which Canada could use.

of a free capital market. That solutions of some kind will be sought in Canada can be assumed; only the timing and the nature of the solutions are uncertain.

The Report discusses in detail the inadequacy of statistics relating to the market in credit. Not only does it feel that the authorities should have more information but it also believes that if official policy is not to become authoritarian, a maximum amount of that information should be made available to the public.

Liberal FM Harris: "Tight money?"

Our own capital market has grown in complexity in recent years, but our statistical information on it, while expanding, is still not adequate. There are many reasons for this including, until recently, lack of interest; and now perhaps there is a lack of funds for expanding statistical services provided by our official institutions. It would be useful to have a review of the adequacy of our monetary and financial statistics, of the kind which the Radcliffe Committee undertook in the United Kingdom, and if such a review could convincingly plead the case for the importance of more comprehensive information, the funds to obtain it might more easily be forthcoming.

Several of the Committee's comments on the Bank of England may, with modification, be applied to the Bank of Canada and the banks. The Committee feels that the Bank of England should have a strong and highly qualified Economic Intelligence Department. There is no doubt that the Bank of Canada has such a Department; but there are times, such as the recent Canadian Bankers' Association's press release on credit restraint, when one wonders whether our senior chartered bank officials have access to or make use of such departments to a degree which their position in monetary affairs would seem to require.

The Committee also feels that the Bank of England should retain its system of part-time directors, whereby it has easy and continuous access to the views of senior officials in finance, industry, labor and commerce. If such contact is important for the Bank of England which in any case is situated in the heart of the financial community, it would be doubly important for the Bank of Canada, the head office of which is physically removed from our financial markets. One wonders, therefore, whether the present Board of the Bank of Canada is as useful as it might be; whether it should meet more frequently; and whether on odd occasions a senior position in the Bank of Canada should be filled by recruiting a senior official from the capital market.

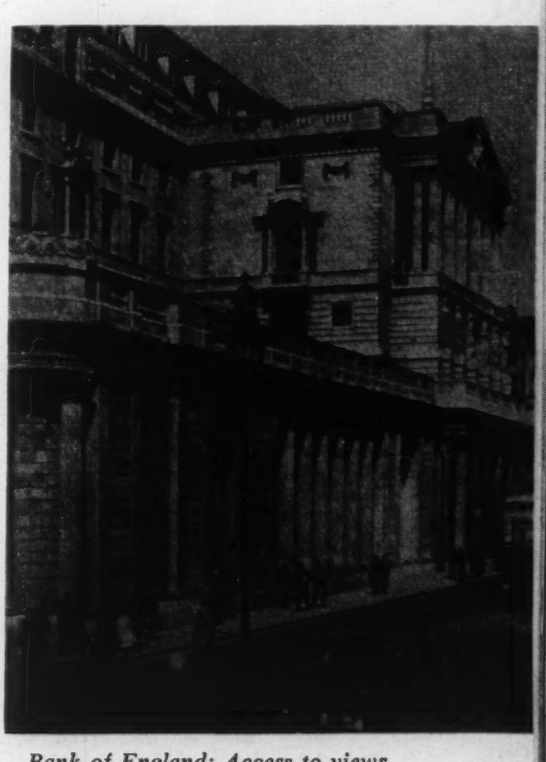
A final view of the Committee which our officials and other monetary specialists should ponder is that

> . . . It is not merely that monetary action and debt management interact so that they ought to be under one control: they are one and indivisible; debt management lies at the heart of monetary control, and it is essential that this unity should be adequately reflected in our institutional arrangements. (p. 224)

We have seen in recent months how problems of debt management and government finance can, in a sense, force the hand that controls the money supply.

Governor Coyne: Government is boss.

It is therefore important for Canadians, as it is important for the people in the United Kingdom, that there be institutional arrangements whereby conflicts in the economic objectives of money, fiscal, and debt policies are avoided, and that responsibility for final over-all economic objectives and policy can, unequivocally, be assigned to one authority.



Bank of England: Access to views.

Israelis with captured guns supplied by Russians. Next time the Arabs may be able to use arms more effectively.

When the Next Arab-Israeli War Comes

by John Gellner

Many Israelis hold to the creed of "meet hostility with hostility".

IT WAS LENIN who said: "Crucial issues in the life of nations are always decided by force", and he was undoubtedly right, much as we may wish that it were otherwise. Thus it will again be force that will resolve the crucial issue of the Middle East. And that crucial issue is this: Arabs and Jews cannot cooperate as neighbors, and therefore in the long run cannot co-exist in the same corner of the world.

People on this Continent are reluctant to accept this as an immutable fact. They do not believe that a radical solution is unavoidable, because they tend to forget that the whole Middle East crisis is born of and sustained by emotion, not by reason. But the state of Israel itself is a product of lofty idealism and of sentimentality — sentimentality which got the better of more realistic appraisals of what the Middle East situation would be when a Jewish state had been created.

The refusal of the Arab countries to accept its existence has some practical grounds (which could be tackled), but these mean very little compared to the storm of passion which agitates every Arab when he thinks of Israel. As one of the foremost experts on the Middle East (Hal Lehrman) has put it: "The Arabs hate Israel with an intensity that surpasses measurement and description. The quantity of time, energy and passion devoted in the Arab countries to railing against, brooding over, and just hating Israel has to be seen on the spot to be believed".

This, then, is the basic dilemma of the Middle East: the area is permanently unstable, wide open to nefarious outside influences, politically sick because there is no peace; there can be no peace because there is no basis for it, not even for the opening of peace negotiations. To think of a "new approach", or of a new formula which would satisfy both Arab and Jew, is to indulge in pipedreams. For Israel will not surrender the territory it conquered by the sword over and above the U.N. partition award of November, 1947, nor will it take back any significant number of the Palestinian Arab refugees. It can not even be blamed for its intransigeance: it could not buy survival by these concessions, anyway; making them

would only have the long-term effect of weakening Israel for the inevitable day of the showdown.

The Arabs will accept nothing but the destruction of the Jewish state, and the re-creation, if this were possible, of the Arab Palestine. No amount of evasive talk on the part of Arab leaders when speaking with Westerners can change this reality. And so, year after year, as the permanent war continues with its barely contained passions and occasional outbursts of violence, the beleaguered fortress complex of the Israelis deepens, and the chip on the Arabs' shoulder grows bigger. There then only remains the question whether the Arabs will attack the fortress before the Jews sally forth from it.

The stand taken by the Arab countries in the refugee question is perhaps the best proof for the contention that there is not the slightest hope for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The plain fact is that the Arab leaders—except for the shadowy and now quite powerless Grand Mufti, Haj Amin Husseini—do not give a hoot for the one million poor souls in the refugee camps. All they are interested in is that the refugees be kept alive as tools in the political war against Israel.

Even to this end they contribute very little, leaving the care of the refugees to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). The latter, which spends about 40 million dollars a year, gets its funds in the main from the United States (70 per cent) and from Great Britain (over 20 per cent). In return, these countries also get most of the abuse in the nationalist Arab press, while Russia, which does not give a penny for the refugees, is still pictured as the great protector of the Arabs.

As the only mission of the refugees is to clamor for return to Palestine and thereby evoke harsh Jewish refusals, all plans for their integration into the Arab countries are rejected out of hand by the Arab leaders. Integration would admittedly be difficult, but by no means impossible. The Arabs themselves concede that the attendant problems could be solved.

Thus, the Egyptian paper *Al Kahira* stated bluntly (in June, 1957): "The nine Arab countries could solve it in no time by absorbing 100,000 each". This was undoubtedly a rash and irresponsible statement. But the main point is that the Arab leaders do not want the refugee problem resolved except on the one term the Jews will not accept: repatriation to Israel. Consequently, the Arabs have deprived themselves of the benefits, often very considerable when measured against the economic condition of their countries, of such integration schemes as have been proposed to them.

Some years ago they rejected the "Johnston Plan" for an international Jordan Valley Authority which would have provided arable land for many of the half-million refugees now squatting in Jordan—and would otherwise have greatly helped that poverty-stricken country. They are just about to make short shift of the even more comprehensive "Hammarskjold Plan" which would within the next five years apply between one-and-a-half and two billion dollars to the permanent resettlement of the Palestinian refugees in the Arab countries. A preliminary conference of experts held at Sofar, Lebanon, turned thumbs down on the scheme. This rejection was confirmed by the Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference as Casablanca. Barring a miracle, the "Hammarskjold Plan" is definitely doomed.

City of Tel Aviv: Israelis will never surrender their rich stake.

In all that, one can only admire the wretched refugees who are prepared to continue suffering for the cause of maintaining the Arab claim to Palestine. Undoubtedly many among them are so intimidated that they do not dare put their own interests before those of the community of Arab nations. But there are others who rejoice in martyrdom as they are waiting for their return to the "promised land".

In Israel, too, there is bleak hatred. Menahem Begin and his Herut party no longer alone represent Israeli extremism. The Moshe Dayans whose creed is to "meet hostility with hostility" are in the ascendancy. There is not much doubt that this will be shown in the results of the forthcoming general election.

If, then, a third Arab-Israeli war is unavoidable, when will it come and what will be its outcome?

As things stand now, and as long as the United States and Great Britain hold to the 1950 Anglo-Franco-American guarantee of Middle Eastern frontiers (France has, in fact, backed out of and now pretty well stands behind Israel), a war could not have lasting results in terms of a workable peace settlement. When it was given, the 1950 guarantee was a useful instrument: it was to make possible the conclusion of peace treaties between the Arab countries and Israel after the Rhodes Armistice of 1949 by creating a climate free of fears and thus favorable to dispassionate discussion.

Nine years later, all it does is to minimize the danger of a pre-emptive war started by one of the contending sides, while both arm to the teeth for the ultimate and ineviable showdown. It was this guarantee which in 1956 saved Nasser's bacon and deprived Israel of the spoils of its victory (and of a chance of protecting, once and for all, its southern borders), not world opinion aroused by the Anglo-French invasion nor the vague Soviet threats which were almost certainly pure bluff. It is this guarantee which keeps the running sore in the Middle East festering, and in the process permits Russia to draw political dividends from the Middle Eastern turmoil without incurring the slightest risk.

It is true that if the United States and Great Britain said to both parties, "We gave the guarantee of your present frontiers so that you may make peace; as you are not making peace, we are withdrawing our guarantee", the third Arab-Israeli war might break out earlier than is likely under present circumstances.

It would perhaps break out at once. Israel would probably strike first, because it can mobilize and deploy its forces faster; because time works against it; and because the strategic situation gives it no option but to wage an offensive war of the "Blitzkrieg" type. The Jews have succeeded in such wars twice before. In October, 1948, in two successive lightning strokes, they first knocked out the Egyptians ("Operation Ten Plagues", October 15 to 21) and then the Liberation

Hammerskjold plan to solve refugee problem is doomed.

Army of Fawzi Kaukji in Galilee and Southern Lebanon ("Operation Hiram", October 28 to 30), while fighting defensively against the then strongest of their enemies, Jordan.

Eight years later, in the "100-Hour War" of October/November, 1956, the Israelis overran the Sinai Peninsula to the Suez Canal and to the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba at Sharm-el-Sheikh, before they were stopped by the ill-considered armed intervention of Great Britain and France, and the political intervention of the United States. It is possible that they had intended to follow up the blow against the Egyptians with lightning campaigns northward against Syria or eastward against Jordan, or perhaps by both. We do not know. The enforcement of the Declaration of 1950 transformed a potential strategic triumph into a mere tactical success.

The Israelis may be able to win again. They are certainly the stronger in military know-how. The Arabs are divided. Nasser is by no means generally accepted as their leader. He is only now mending his fences in Saudi Arabia and Lebanon. He has still a long way to go in Jordan, and he is getting nowhere in Iraq. Even if an Israeli attack acted as a catalyst to Arab unity, it would be an improvised union of not much military value. It can be said, then, that if Israel struck in the near future, say within the next year, it could be reasonably certain that it would have to fight the United Arab Republic or Jordan, not the Arab world.

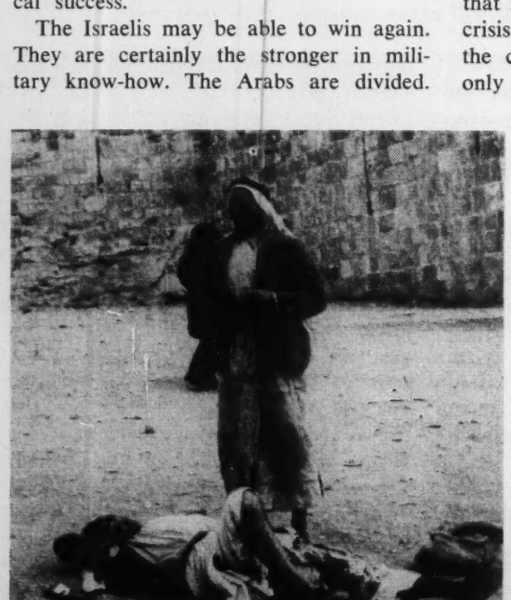
A victory could conceivably bring Israel "peace in our times". The nationalist Arab leaders would be thoroughly discredited. Nasser, in particular, could as little survive politically a crushing military defeat as King Farouk could survive the debacle of 1948. Israel could occupy territory of great strategic value (as it did in 1956). which it could later surrender in return for recognition and a firm peace. Right now it has nothing it can offer if it does not want to cut fatally into its own flesh.

On the other hand, an Arab victory may at present be improbable, but it is not at all impossible. The West has learned in these past years that it does not pay to underestimate oriental armed forces. The Arabs have the military hardware — the Soviet Union has seen to that — and they may yet surprise us by the skill with which they will use it. If Israel loses, it is doomed. No power could in that case ensure its existence for any length of time.

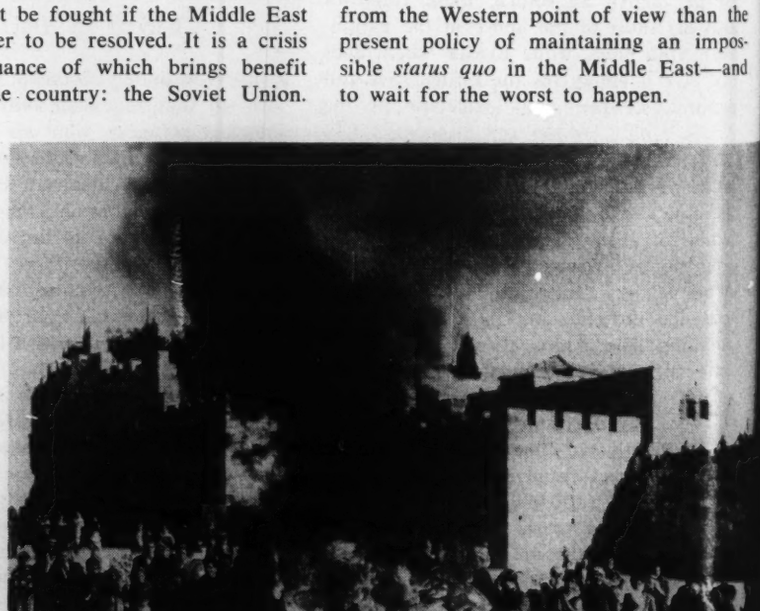
Whatever the ultimate outcome of the third Arab-Israeli war, it is almost certain that it must be fought if the Middle East crisis is ever to be resolved. It is a crisis the continuance of which brings benefit only to one country: the Soviet Union. The latter plainly does not want a Middle Eastern settlement which would release the West from one of its most serious predicaments. So Moscow stirs the witches' brew—and Washington and London keep the pot boiling with their policy of maintaining the *status quo,* even though it be as bad as that which we now have in the Middle East.

Some experts even believe that the withdrawal of the guarantee of 1950, if it was done at once, would not bring on the third Arab-Israeli war at all, but on the contrary a speedy peace unchecked by the West and while Israel still enjoys military superiority, would make the Arab leaders see reason and draw them to the conference table. This looks like an over-optimistic theory, but again: it's a possibility.

It is obviously impossible to refute, within the narrow frame of a magazine article, all the arguments which could be raised against the proposal that things should be allowed to take their course in the Middle East, and thereby to find their natural outcome. Let it be merely said that the Western economies would survive if the Arabs decided to "cut off their noses to spite their faces" and cut the oil pipelines during a war with Israel, or even if they blocked the Suez Canal; and that the risk of Soviet armed intervention in the Middle East is very small in any case, and could be completely eliminated by the clearly stated determination of the Western powers to localize the third Arab-Israeli war once they had decided not to prevent it any longer. At any rate, almost anything would be better from the Western point of view than the present policy of maintaining an impossible *status quo* in the Middle East—and to wait for the worst to happen.



Hatred still runs deep among the Arabs.



Minor flare-ups continue: major war may be around the corner.

Britain's Morbid Concern With Sex

by Paul Brock

Piccadilly Circus: No girls now but men with telephone numbers.

A MATTER FOR DISTINCT self-congratulation in Canada's war against vice is the fact that her problems in this respect are infinitesimal compared with those being faced in Britain today. Montreal has an estimated five hundred call girls. Toronto has a lively trade recently high-lighted by an investigation of two restaurants on Dundas St. whose licences were up for renewal (they were not renewed). Vancouver has fifty full-time practitioners and over two hundred part-timers who rent rooms by the hour in the city's east end. Police Chief Larry Partridge says Calgary has a mere two dozen, but in Edmonton the girls can be hired at any time without difficulty if one has contacts.

In no Canadian city is the problem of illicit sex acute enough to cause undue alarm. Indeed in London, England, the figures just quoted would be regarded as almost incredibly small. The capital of the Commonwealth not only has the biggest vice problem of any city in the world on her hands, but in the words of the Earl of Arran in the House of Lords recently, "one in every 540 women in the London area is a harlot."

The contrast with conditions in Canada was pointed up even more acutely when the impeccable British Medical Association recently threw cold water on the idea that as far as illicit sex is concerned the British are a reserved and passionless race. "One woman in every three in Britain admits premarital sex relations. One in twenty of all births are known to be illegitimate. One in eight would have been, but for subsequent marriage."

Those statistics literally exploded from an article in *Getting Married,* a booklet published by the B.M.A.

"Do these figures mean that chastity is outmoded?" asked its author, Dr. Eustace Chesser, a prominent London psychologist. "I doubt it. But it cannot be denied that we are moving in that direction. Nature is not concerned with chastity . . . only with reproduction."

True chastity, Dr. Chesser argued bluntly, "can only come from within ourselves, which means it is we who must be free to make the choice."

"So you're a bride?" asked another forthright article in this official but controversial booklet. "And you are pregnant too?"

The article was by Dr. Roger Pilkington, a geneticist from London University. "Pardon the bluntness of this question," he added, "but one in eight would answer yes. We all know the baby is a 'mistake', but surely it is a mistake that is understandable."

This blunt, freewheeling sex advice to Britain's youth was greeted with cheers on one hand and protests on the other. So great was the furore that the Church of England's Moral Welfare Council hastily called a special meeting. Speaking for the members, Dr. Sherwin Bailey said: "It is fair to say that Dr. Chesser makes several good points. But he develops his argument in what can only be regarded as an irresponsible way. The articles cannot fail to give the impression that if a couple thinks it is right, there is really nothing wrong with premarital sexual intercourse."

The next day the sensational British booklet on sex was killed. The B.M.A. withdrew it from public sale, "in view of criticism received within the Association."

But the controversy which raged over it was just one pointer to the almost morbid interest in sex matters which has developed recently in Britain. This interest rages even inside the House of Commons and the ultra-conservative House of Lords where Tory peers, led by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, strongly opposed the Commons' Street Offenses Bill, concocted as a result of on-the-spot research by the famous Wolfenden Committee on Sex and Vice. It took the ten men and three women of that committee three years of probing into the furtive byways of sex in Britain to come up with a report that shocked the nation. Their 155-page dossier suggested frankly and boldly a series of dramatic reforms now incorporated in the Street Offences Bill, which has recently been under scathing attack in the House of Lords.

The most controversial of the committee's recommendations was that homosexual acts between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence. They declared that men should not be prosecuted for homosexuality in private any more than for any other sex act. Even where private homosexuality takes place between men under 21, they recommended, police should be hesitant about prosecuting. They agreed, however, that heavy penalties should be imposed for offences against young boys, and where homosexuality was discovered in a park or public place—anywhere that it was likely to be objectionable to others —maximum punishment should be given.

The committee suggested higher fines, followed by imprisonment, for prostitutes, and rejected outright a proposal that licensed brothels should be set up in Britain so that prostitution could be controlled. However, throughout the report they implied acceptance of the vice, and made no proposals to reduce or abolish it—only to punish those practising it.

Women members of the committee—Mrs. Mary Cohen, Mrs. Kathleen Lovibond, and Lady Stopford—were of the firm opinion that the male members had not taken a strong enough line against men who live on the immoral earnings of women, and their viewpoint was challenged by the male members. The present maximum punishment for procurers is two years imprisonment. The male members thought that quite adequate, and pointed out that they had been unable to gather much evidence of girls being coerced into their trade by men. The

girls chose prostitution of their own free will because of the big financial rewards. "In fact," added one male member of the committee, "the men involved are often the only stable element in the lives of the girls."

But the women members still argued that the penalty for the men behind the girls should be higher—a maximum of five years imprisonment.

Many thinking people in Britain sincerely believe that prostitution is only a minor part of the problem to be solved. The major one is homosexuality. Any relaxation of the penalties to be paid for homosexuality, they argue, can lead to the decay of civilization. The collapse of ancient Greece, where the intellectuals were homosexual, is often quoted. But the Wolfenden Committee reported: "We have found no evidence to support this view. We cannot feel it right to frame the laws of this country by reference to hypothetical explanations of the history of other peoples in ages distant in time and different in circumstances."

The contention that homosexuality damages family life may well be true, admitted the report, "but does it inflict any more damage than adultery or lesbianism?" (Neither of these is a criminal offence in Britain).

Other startling recommendations made by the committee have been under fire in the British press and in Parliament. They include the following:

Sodomy: Lesser sentences should be enforced. At present a man can be given life imprisonment for this crime. Such drastic punishment should stay only for sodomy with a boy—"the abominable crime."

Blackmail: Generally speaking, prosecutions for homosexuality should not take place when discovered during a blackmail inquiry.

Procuring: This should still remain a crime with a top sentence of two years.

Prison: No homosexual should be sent to prison if a repetition of the offences can be stopped in some other way. Before anyone under 21 is sentenced there should be a psychiatric report. The use of hormone treatment in prison should be allowed.

Prostitutes: The laws of prostitution should apply in equal strength to male prostitutes as well as women. The term "brothel" should cover both sexes.

Kerb-crawling motorists: These drive slowly to pick up a woman, therefore a new offence should be introduced—"Driving a motor car for the purpose of immoral solicitation."

It was in the debate in the House of Lords concerning these suggested reforms that the Earl of Arran made his charge that one out of every 540 women in the London area is a harlot. The noble lord continued: "Even so, I find it hard to think of a prostitute as a criminal or a potential jailbird. If she has a ponce she may go underground, but if she has not she may reform. My belief is that she will continue to ply her trade furtively rather than flamboyantly. This is the only trade she knows, and I am strengthened in my belief by a conversation I had with a street walker—a sensible, and, if I may use the term—a decent woman. She said: 'You will never drive us off the streets.' "

This same woman, said the Earl, was quite adamant that the ponces would not let their girls cease prostitution, and she personally had only one ponce—her husband.

Baroness Ravensdale indignantly attacked the Wolfenden reforms because they were aimed at the female sex only. If the streets are to be cleared and the prostitutes put underground, she asked, why not also clear the streets of men intent on soliciting women as well as their own sex? The theory of the Street

Baroness Ravensdale: "Why not also clear out the men seeking women?"

Offences Bill was that the streets of London look a disgrace, but only because these women—"Oh, no, not the men!"—are a public nuisance. Surely it was wrong to tamper with the whole of British law by making the purpose of an act an offence when the act itself—the sexual act, if achieved—was not an offence.

She was supported by Lord Balfour, who argued that the main reason for prostitution rested with men. It was a matter of supply and demand. The new reforms made no attempt to deal with the male partner in the offence and it didn't deal harshly enough with the third party exploiter of vice for profit. Neither could landlords who exploited prostitutes by charging them sky-high rents be prosecuted for it.

The average British citizen has always been in favor of trying to do *something* to curb the blatant operations of sex-peddlers in the nation's big cities, but now that the effects of the Street Offences Act can be assessed he is by no means satisfied that the problem has been solved. The Act provides that a girl caught loitering on the streets should first be warned. After two such warnings she may be hauled before a magistrate and charged with being a common prostitute. If convicted she has to pay a fine equivalent to $70 and/or three months imprisonment. Police no longer have to swear that a girl is soliciting, and in effect the girl has to prove her innocence to escape conviction.

At first London's policemen concentrated on known ladies of easy virtue possessing a list of convictions, and there is no doubt that the severe penalties have driven these women underground. In fact the streets were cleared of parading women in the first twenty-four hours of the Act coming to force, but it also created a new vice—parading men distributing cards with names and telephone numbers on them. Under the Act men cannot be charged with loitering.

Another problem too, has been created, one which is new to London but not to other parts of Europe—women displaying themselves at their front doors or windows. Yet another result is a noticeable increase in the shop window advertisements so crudely evident in all British cities, offering the services of "masseuses", "models", and "companions." And though the prostitutes are being driven off the streets, the new legislation is resulting in an extension of the Canadian-U.S.-type of call-girl system, leading to a new set of middle men such as taxi drivers, hotel porters and bell hops.

Parliament did not really like the legislation in either the Commons or the Lords, but it was pushed through because they liked even less the hordes of prostitutes filling the streets.

However, it still is not illegal in Britain to be a prostitute, the attitude of British legislators being that *private* immorality should not be the concern of the law. Prostitution, they feel, is a social fact, deplorable but something which has existed for centuries and cannot be stamped out by making laws. The problem that has been worrying them most was the utter blatancy of the British prostitute on the streets—a blatancy that was seriously challenging the freedom of an individual to proceed along the sidewalk without being accosted every two hundred yards or so. "These women are making themselves an intolerable nuisance," explained the Wolfenden Committee.

But there lies the crux of the problem, not solved by Britain's new Street Offences Act: as long as society tolerates the prostitute, and prostitution itself is not a crime, Britons are almost duty-bound to permit the members of the world's oldest profession to carry on their business *some*where.

Canada's Lead in the Space Age

by Charles Erentz and Robert H. Mawdsey-Jones

SPACE TRAVEL became a reality on October 4, 1957, when the first Sputnik soared into orbit. Since then, there have been many satellites put into orbit by both the United States and Russia and, in September of this year, the second Russian lunik scored a bulls-eye on the moon, two days before Premier Khrushchov arrived in the United States. Now the Americans will again attempt to repeat a Russian feat by placing a satellite in orbit around the moon.

What impact has the launching of satellites and space probes, heralding the advent of a new era, had on Canada?

Aside from defence, the impact has been small. For most of us, the creation and launching of artificial satellites and the ambitious space programs announced by the two major world powers, leaves most of us in this country only in a state of rueful admiration. After all, the exploration of space has proved an expensive proposition, demanding a considerable proportion of the wealth of even leading nations to carry it out.

Does the future, with its promise of manned space flight and its hint of great benefits through the exploitation of satellites orbiting around the earth, really hold only a bystander's interest for Canada? Compared to the major powers, Canada has limited financial resources. This fact, coupled with her limited manpower and technical resources, precludes the possibility of engaging in a large space program, unaided. Some people therefore question whether any space program for Canada is worthwhile. They argue that a program would not bring enough reward, either in knowledge or more tangible form, to justify the required expense and effort.

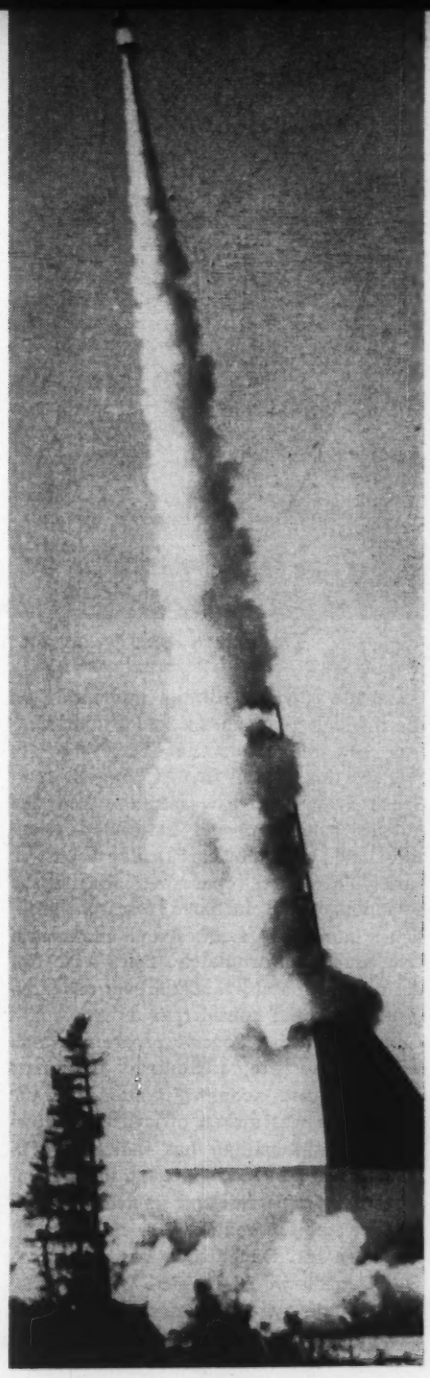
We think that the above argument is uninformed. There are several reasons why Canada should embark on a space program—a space program in co-operation with others, in particular with the United States, with the Commonwealth and, conceivably, with the United Nations. We undoubtedly possess the ability to make significant contributions to the exploration of space, if we exploit our resources adequately. And participation is possible in a number of ways.

Our contribution to space exploration so far has been a modest one, financed almost entirely by our neighbor to the south. At Fort Churchill, for example, a launching site for relatively low altitude rocket firings has been provided by the United States Army, and has seen service during the recent Geophysical year for the launching of sounding rockets, Aerobee Hi and Nike-Cajun, to heights of up to 80 miles. A radar laboratory, equipped with one of the three most powerful radars in the world, has been built at Prince Albert by the USAF in collaboration with the Defence Research Board, to view aurora over Churchill during rocket firings there, and to participate in moon-bounce communications systems research and the tracking of satellites.

Currently, the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment is engaged in preparing a "top-side sounder" experiment to probe the ionosphere from over the top, at an altitude of 1,000 miles. The equipment for this experiment is to be carried aloft in a rocket-satellite combination provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States, for launch sometime in 1961. Results from this work are likely to influence radar, radio and television communications design and development greatly. They will be especially applicable to satellite and space ship communication links to ground stations.

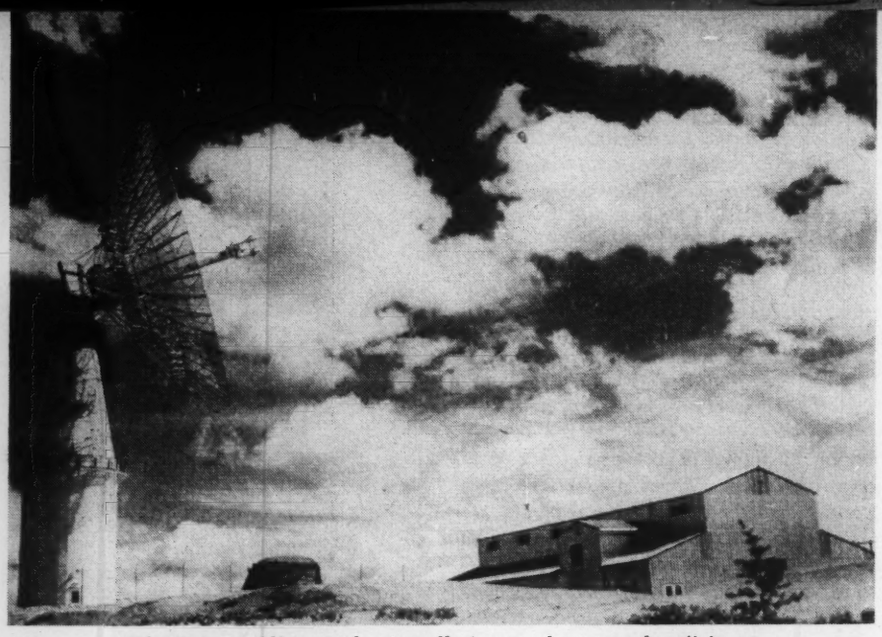
This participation by Canada is made possible because the United States made a general offer to other countries of research space in some of the satellites of its space program. There is every indication that Britain will also collaborate with the U.S. in order to accelerate her movement into space.

At the same time, Britain is clamoring for a major space program of her own. At the recent first Commonwealth Space Symposium, held in England, it became clear that the United Kingdom did not intend her space program to become dependent on the United States. Britain's Blue Streak and Black Knight rockets were touted as satellite vehicles. This is in line with Britain's traditional independence. The position of parasites is a hard one for them to accept and again, parasites are sometimes cut off without so much as a penny.



Aerobee rocket firing at Churchill.

Operation Snow-Jet: Canadian soldiers preparing a Nike-Hercules missile for cold weather tests.



The Prince Albert radar installation to detect rocket firings.

Canada can help Britain immensely on the difficult road ahead, and Prime Minister Macmillan has not been slow to realize this. The first Commonwealth Space Symposium saw speakers from the missile industries, and associated scientific and technological fields discuss a variety of topics concerned with space research. These included research problems, launching facilities and administrative issues. Unfortunately, there were few definite proposals that the various governments could consider as a basis for a Commonwealth Space program; and, while senior representatives of many Commonwealth countries attended, the symposium was not an official one. However, Mr. Macmillan has indicated official United Kingdom interest in a Commonwealth program, and singled out Canada for specific mention as a collaborator. In return Mr. Diefenbaker has announced that Canada would be glad to co-operate with Britain on this matter.

Putting it bluntly, one can ask the question: just what does Canada have that could be considered a worthwhile contribution to a space program of either the United States or the United Kingdom? The answer is at least two-fold.

The extremely important asset which Canada possesses is our geography. A link-up between the development of the North and space science stands to bring us untold prosperity in the space age, if we act imaginatively. Moosonee, soon to become Ontario's only salt water port, the islands of the James and Hudson Bay, Fort Churchill, home of the United States Army and IGY rocket launch, and some of the larger islands of the Arctic Archipelago, particularly Ellesmere Island, are among the places noted most important.

Moosonee could become the site of a rocket launching base as important as Cape Canaveral. In fact, it might be even more important for the launching of polar orbit earth satellites and especially, manned spacecraft. The small islands dotted along the east coast of the Hudson Bay and the islands in James Bay would then be used as downrange control, monitoring and interrogation stations. The larger islands of the archipelago would also serve in this role, but in addition, a site on one of them, probably Lake Hazen on Ellesmere Island, would be used to locate the number one space-age centre for communications in the Western world. Fort Churchill's rocket launch facilities would be expanded to make it the principal upper atmosphere research station in the world.

The scientific evidence accumulated so far, as a result of measurements made by the Explorer satellites, the sputniks, the space probes and the high altitude atomic tests such as Argus, indicates that there is a health hazard due to radiation extending from a thousand miles above the earth out to seventy thousand miles, the effects being most intense near the geomagnetic equator and diminishing into insignificance near the poles. Heavy shielding is impractical in rocketry, even when motors of 1,500,000 pounds thrust are available.

The alternative is to choose an escape path from earth that avoids most of the radiation. A launching site in the polar regions is needed. Among the Western group of nations, Canada alone could provide such a range.

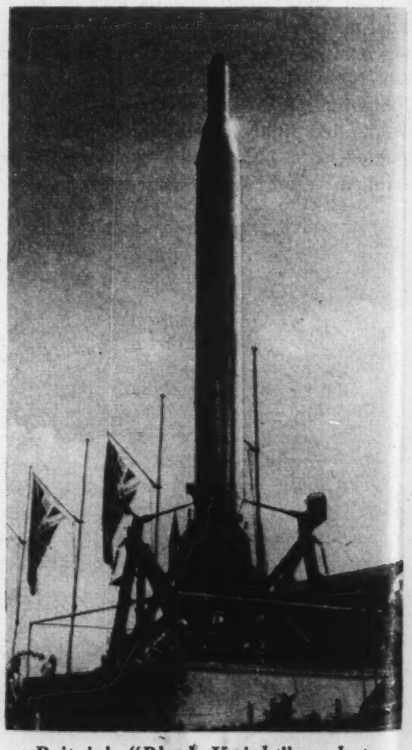
Again recent theoretical work in the States has indicated that vehicles re-entering the earth's atmosphere from terrestial space are strictly limited with respect to the region of the earth in which they can land, due to radiation and trajectory considerations. Since launching of a ship up to escape speeds is in many respects, except heating, the reverse process of re-entering, the direct ascent "corridor" must necessarily leave the earth in a narrow band of latitudes near 50° at either pole. This excludes Cape Canaveral and Vandenburg AFB as launch sites for manned satellites. Moosonee would, however, be perfect.

It is interesting in this regard to note that there has been comment from Tibetan refugees on the construction of a rocket launching base near Lhasa, the capital. This is almost certainly the rangehead of a Russo-Chinese polar-directed range terminating some 3,500 miles away at the periphery of the Severnaya Zemlya islands. The U.S.S.R. thus are planning to launch men into space safely, unhindered, as at Moosonee, by the radiation hazard.

A Canadian polar range would extend for 2,200 miles from Moosonee to Lake Hazen, and could be lengthened by a further 500 miles by the use of floating ice islands in the Canadian sector of the Arctic ocean. The estimated total cost of the range is $60 million, but the facilities would be available for the launching of unmanned vehicles after the expenditure of less than half that sum.

The latitude of Lake Hazen, the lake 50 miles south of Alert at the tip of Ellesmere Island with an unduly mild climate because of its sheltered location, surrounded by mountain glaciers, is about 82.5°N, placing it some five hundred miles from the North pole, and roughly one hundred miles north from what might be called the "satellite relay radio horizon". This gives Lake Hazen a multi-sided case for choice as the number one space communications centre.

Polar-orbiting earth satellites are going to be used to provide a weather and navigation service, and a reconnaissance



Britain's "Black Knight" rocket.

service, on a world-wide basis, in a couple of years' time. The data they gather as they sweep around the earth has to be transmitted to ground if it is to be acted upon. In the inhabited areas of the world it is convenient to install receiving stations to gather the information, but over the vast ocean regions where many of our worst hurricanes and typhoons have their origins, this is not practical. However, all the satellites converge on the poles so that readout stations near to the poles can collect the data accumulated by them.

Ultimately, the radio, television and communications satellite relay service will become international and the ether will be cluttered up with broadcasting stations. This is going to be just too bad for spacecrews hoping that their weak signals will be picked up as they traverse the constellations of Mars and Venus. What they need is a transmit and receive station outside of the reception area for the world-wide communications network. Fortunately, the relay system has a horizon at 81° latitude, beyond which there will be no reception. Thus the desired station would have to be on the fringe of the Arctic archipelago, Greenland or Franz Josef Land. Lake Hazen is eminently suitable for the role. Actually, a second station is needed, and this would be in the Australian sector of Antarctica, on the opposite side to Lake Hazen.

Apart from the above tasks that have caused us to nominate the Lake Hazen centre "number one", there is the suitability of the location as the last land-based downrange station from Moosonee. This would integrate the station into the downrange communications link, hence saving duplication and unnecessary expense.

Cost of a simple installation at Lake Hazen, including a data reduction unit, would be about $10 million, and could be installed within a year. The centre would grow in sophistication as the need arose and we would probably see fit to install a state-of-the-art transmitting and receiving system, powered by a nuclear reactor, in about the year 1964-5, at a cost in the region of $40 million.

Fort Churchill is the only place in the northern auroral zone that has either a rocket range or a major viewing facility; in this case the radar at Prince Albert, designed to look at aurora over Churchill during rocket firings there.

In the future, high altitudes rocket research will be concentrated in the auroral zones, as a consequence of the discovery of the radiation belts around the earth. There will be many upper atmosphere atomic tests in these zones after the style of the American Teak, Orange and Argus tests last year. Since any suitable location in the Antarctic would result in creating an aurora over Russia, and would risk blacking out Soviet high frequency communications circuits for hours or days, the West is forced to confine its activities to the northern zone, with Fort Churchill the obvious location.

It is no idle dream to suggest that in the years ahead, Fort Churchill will be to the Upper Atmosphere what Greenwich is to Temporal Geography — the standard point for measurement and comparison.

Look at the situation from a Commonwealth point of view.

If, for example, the United Kingdom and Canada were to develop a polar-directed rocket range from Moosonee, and build a space communications centre at Lake Hazen on Ellesmere Island, then launching a fleet of the 1,000 lb. satellites planned for use in conjunction with the Blue Streak rocket and equipping them with the appropriate instrumentation, would provide a weather, navigation and reconnaissance system. This combination of satellite and ground support would put Britain and Canada in a strong bargaining position to obtain a share in other facilities, and to receive supplementary data on an exchange basis.

Forty satellites, orbiting at about six or seven hundred miles above the earth, would be needed for the system. Much development cost would be saved through the agreement between the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom on the sharing of research information up to a security classification of secret. The cost of construction of the ground facilities and launching the satellites would be approximately $125 million, two thirds of the sum being tied up in the rocketry and satellite hardware. Of this, Britain might be expected to find $100 million, Canada the balance. It would take five years to build the rocket engines and the equipped satellites; the range could be ready before that time. In view of our much better standing in the field of long-range communications, it would be anticipated that a considerable amount of payload for the satellites would be designed and produced by the Canadian electronics industry.

The system would complement corresponding NASA and ARPA systems, and, most significant, it would have prepared the way for manned flight to the moon and the planets through its strategically located launching site and polar-directed range.

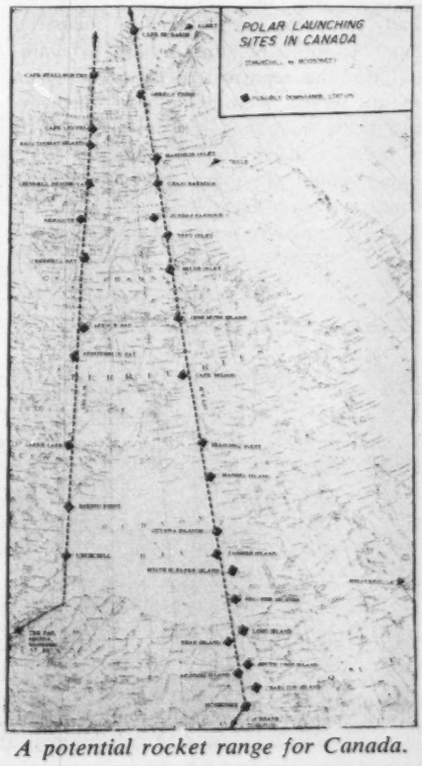
It seems that Canada can look to the Commonwealth as well as the United States to help build up her space-age economy. A first step in building up that economy has already been taken with the announcement by Prime Minister Diefenbaker last month that the president of the National Research Council, and the chairman of the Defence Research Board, have been authorized to establish a permanent joint committee on space research. Following the announcement, the Associate Committee on Space Research, as it is called, came into existence. It includes scientists from the NRC, DRB, the Dominion Observatory, and the Department of External Affairs, as well as scientists from nine universities with research teams in related fields.

An immediate aim of this committee is to accelerate space research in Canada with high altitude rockets, and to integrate this with the international research in this field. The high altitude research rocket will be designed by scientists and technicians at Valcartier, where work in solid propellants has led to the development of a solid fuel for the rocket capable of giving performance which should be significant in high altitude work. The committee are also to advise on international cooperation in space research.

It will be the duty of this committee to formulate a worthwhile space program for Canada, not only one concerned with immediate research, but a long term program based on a realistic look at the future.

The conquering of space is no longer science fiction. Manned space stations, lunar flights and bases, the exploration of the planets, and closer to earth things like satellites for reconnaissance and relaying, and high altitude nuclear tests, are not things of the distant future, but events that are already taking place, or that will happen within the next ten years.

If we are to share in the benefits of the space economy, and it is vital for our industrial growth that we should, then we must be willing to expend time and resources, based on a sound imaginative program. The cost of our endeavor, it will be found, is by no means exorbitant in relation to the expected rewards. And we start with enormous geographical advantages.



A potential rocket range for Canada.

Where a Market Forecast Went Wrong

by Charles R. Graham

WE HEAR MORE about market research every day—about how we are being influenced by hidden persuaders, how many executive ulcers are grown trying to decide whether a soap package should be green or blue, and so on. This public attention to market research on *consumer* products partly obscures the fact that market research on *industrial* products is becoming increasingly important.

In many Canadian firms today—chemical, metals, pulp and paper, petroleum refining companies and many others—there are market research departments of considerable size. Their function is to survey the growth of the economy, to forecast in particular the growth-rate of firms consuming their own company's products, and to foresee whether individual fields of industry will use their products more or less intensively.

This market research is done, of course, in the hope that it will make long-range management planning more effective. In a sense, everyone in the country has some stake in successful market research which, by reducing management errors, can reduce economic waste and help stabilize the economy.

But how much *successful* market research actually is done in Canada? How valuable are the researcher's services, really, to the producer of industrial goods? Admittedly, this is hard to evaluate. But the reports that *could* be given on the subject seem seldom to be made. Usually, a market forecast is prepared. It is used as basis for management decisions—some of them probably pretty important ones. Then it is buried or mislaid very quickly—one might sometimes think purposely—in the forgotten file department.

Such action may be criticized on several grounds. As a personal criticism, it may be said that the forecaster is showing either undue modesty or unbecoming shame. In a broader sense, he is missing an opportunity to demonstrate to management how accurate he is—or if he was wrong, to educate market forecasters generally so they will become more accurate.

A short time ago I unearthed a forecast I had made, using 1948 statistics, of the future production of newsprint in Canada. With trepidation I compared it with the actual figures now available, did my best to analyse why I was right (when right) and wrong (when wrong), and then wrote the paragraphs following—which are presented after suppressing the inevitable feelings of modesty mixed with shame. They give a specific instance of the reasoning behind a market forecast for an important Canadian product. To the extent that this is representative of industrial market research thinking—and it is reasonably representative—it should be of interest to anyone who has wondered about the value of market research.

The Canadian newsprint industry is very heavily dependent, as most Canadians recognize, on the level of its exports to the United States. In only two years between 1925 and 1958 did Canada export less than 75 per cent of its production to the United States, and the overall average for the period was over 80 per cent. In 1958 the United States consumed 80 per cent of Canadian newsprint shipments, exports to all other countries took 13 per cent, and home consumption was only 7 per cent.

Because of the major importance of the U.S. newsprint market to Canada, the crucial parts of the forecast were the predictions of future U.S. newsprint consumption, and of the percentage of that consumption which would be supplied by Canada.

The Newsprint Association of Canada had calculated a trend of U.S. newsprint consumption. Based on the years 1925-1940, 1946-1949 and ignoring the abnormal war years, it was a simple straight-line trend on arithmetic scale. It predicted that U.S. consumption would increase by an equal absolute amount each year. To my mind, however, after studying the post-war figures then available, it seemed to give future values which were considerably too conservative. As an alternate, I tried a logarithmic trend—one showing equal percentage increases in demand each year. The trouble with such a trend, however, is that it is likely to get out of hand in a few years and show values so optimistic as to be unbelievable. As a substitute I simply raised the Newsprint Association trend by the absolute amount of 577,000 tons per year, giving a new trend parallel to the old one and slightly higher. The future values given by this trend seemed reasonable in the light of post-World War II experience up to 1948.

My implied assumption was that wartime industrial progress and post-war prosperity had not changed the nature of an established trend, which had fitted the figures well for a long period, but had raised it to a higher level. It now appears that this assumption was correct. The forecast obtained (see Column I of the table) took the general direction, if not the level, of actual events (Column 5). If the basic trend line had been raised by 777,000 rather than 577,000 tons, the forecast would have been an excellent one (Column 4).

Trend line figures of course make no allowance for the business cycle or for any economic fluctuations. In the hesitant year of 1954 actual consumption was below the figure in Column 4—the trend I wish I'd drawn. In the upsurge of 1955 and 1956 the actual figures went above trend, in 1957 and 1958 they sagged again; in 1959 they were back about as close to the line as possible. The straight-line trend appears to have been a good choice.

Honesty forbids, however, that I pass off the figures of Column I as the final prediction I made a decade ago. I had to get fancy. Thinking I could forecast business fluctuations I made the final forecast by applying "cycle corrections"

CONSUMPTION OF NEWSPRINT IN THE UNITED STATES

(figures in thousands of short tons)

	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5
	Forecast made in 1950	"Cycle Correction" (per cent)	"Corrected" Forecast	(Col. 1 Plus 200)	Actual Figures
1950	5,705	— 4	5,477	5,905	5,937
1951	5,797	—12	5,101	5,997	5,975
1952	5,889	—10	5,300	6,089	5,988
1953	5,981	0	5,981	6,181	6,143
1954	6,073	5	6,377	6,273	6,163
1955	6,185	6	6,535	6,365	6,638
1956	6,257	6	6,632	6,457	6,899
1957	6,349	8	6,857	6,549	6,865
1958	6,441	11	7,150	6,641	6,644

(Column 2) to give the results in Column 3 which we considered would be more realistic than Column 1.

Like many of the economists of the post-war era I was a prophet of gloom, just waiting for the post-war depression to arrive. As Column 2 indicates, I saw it arriving in 1950, deepening in 1951 and 1952, and then bottoming out in 1953 with succeeding years increasingly prosperous. Of course, with the exception of 1955 and 1956, I was wrong. I did produce a lovely, close figure for 1957 in Column 3—but a lot more by accident than by sound analysis.

I also did not foresee the great increase in United States domestic newsprint production which began most markedly in 1955. The assumption I made was that Canada would supply 75 per cent of U.S. newsprint consumption in each of the forecast years. Actually, Canada supplied between 79 and 80 per cent until 1954, slipped to 76 per cent in 1955 and 1956 and was down to 73 per cent in 1957 and 1958. This error wasn't as serious as it might have been, but if I had foreseen the plans American producers had for Southern pine I certainly would have been more conservative.

In coming to deal with the smaller segments of the future market, I first of all foresaw trouble in overseas markets. I said in the old report, "The forward picture is not encouraging since most of our shipments go to Britain and Sterling areas, and exchange problems are severe. Overseas exports of newsprint may drop from 618,000 tons in 1948 to as low as 370,000 tons in 1950, after which there should be a slow recovery."

I was not quite pessimistic enough, in the short term; overseas shipments actually dropped to 208,000 tons in 1950. But I was not optimistic enough in the long range, either. By 1958, when I had predicted only 500,000 tons, Canada actually shipped 782,000 tons overseas.

FORECAST DEMAND FOR CANADIAN NEWSPRINT
(thousands of tons)

1959	**6,200**
1960	**6,250**
1961	**6,350**
1962	**6,450**
1963	**6,600**
1964	**6,800**
1965	**6,850**

The worst mistakes, luckily, were saved till the end. Luckily, because though the worst percentage mistakes were made in forecasting the Canadian market, the smaller size of this market meant that the magnitude of the mistakes wasn't overwhelming.

I calculated a nice, simple straight-line trend for Canadian newsprint consumption. It fitted all past years beautifully. It turned out that it didn't fit later years at all. I underestimated, sadly, both the base-level and the steepness of post-war Canadian economic growth. In this case you can't just lift the trend line. At very least you need a straight trend with a steeper slope, or more likely, a logarithmic trend line. For every year from 1950 to 1958, I underestimated Canadian newsprint consumption by at least fifty per cent.

No matter how many foolish things you do in the individual parts of a forecast, sometimes you're really lucky—compensating errors come to your rescue. They didn't help me one little bit. In most years, I underestimated everything. Then I proceeded to foul things up even more completely with those business cycle corrections. I am now convinced nobody should use cycle corrections, for more than one year ahead of reality, unless he has a direct line to Nostradamus.

This is what I finally said, compared to what happened:

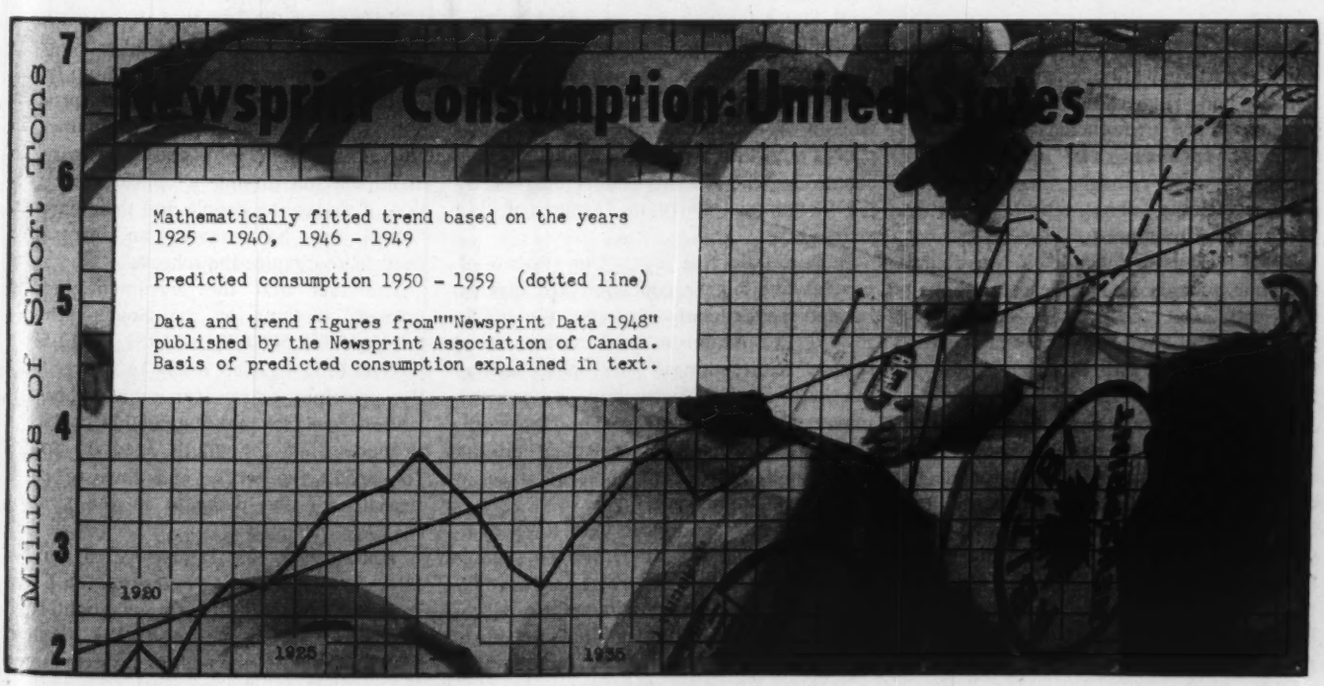
TOTAL DEMAND FOR CANADIAN NEWSPRINT
(thousands of tons)

	Forecast	*Actuality*
1950	4,700	5,300
1951	4,400	5,500
1952	4,600	5,700
1953	5,200	5,700
1954	5,500	6,000
1955	5,600	6,200
1956	5,700	6,400
1957	5,900	6,200
1958	6,200	6,000

Well, I set out to produce a nice conserative forecast. I produced one that was nice and conservative to the extent of about 10 to 20 per cent in most years, with the exception of the sad experience of 1958.

Did it teach me anything? First, don't be too pessimistic—even if everybody else in the country is sitting on the edge of his chair waiting for the post-war slump or some other slump to start. Second, because of the statistical problems involved, don't make a long-range forecast too soon after a major war, or similar economic dislocation, if you can possibly avoid it.

Do I dare try it again? Indeed I do. The predictions are in the box at the top of the page.


Millions of Short Tons
7
6
5
4
3
2
Mathematically fitted trend based on the years 1925 - 1940, 1946 - 1949
Predicted consumption 1950 - 1959 (dotted line)
Data and trend figures from""Newsprint Data 1948" published by the Newsprint Association of Canada. Basis of predicted consumption explained in text.
1980
1925
1955

Aerial view of the Biology Building of Moscow University showing part of newly-built section.

Russia's Educationists Are Not Happy Either

by C. H. Savage

TO THOSE ON THIS continent who have come to think highly of Russian education it has been somewhat of a shock to find that the authorities in the Soviet Union do not completely share their view.

However, they need not feel that they have been particularly wrong, for it was the high academic achievement in the Soviet schools that they admired, and the Russians do not appear to have any very serious criticism of that part of their schools' work.

Their main dissatisfaction seems to be with the fact that although the Secondary Schools and Higher Educational Establishments are producing satisfactory scientists, engineers, and other professionals, they are failing in many cases to produce at the same time thoroughly satisfactory Communists.

They feel as we would if we found that our schools and colleges, although technically and academically beyond reproach, were producing graduates who were not convinced that Democracy is the best way of life.

The Russians should be applauded for knowing what they want in education and going after it. T. S. Eliot in one of his essays puts it neatly. He says, "If you have a definite ideal for society, then you are right to cultivate what is useful for the development and maintenance of that society, and discourage what is useless and distracting. It is a commonplace nowadays that Russian Communism is a religion. Then its rulers must educate the young in the tenets of that religion".

The Russians believe that their trouble lies in the General Secondary Schools and in the Establishments for Higher Education, and that it is the result of these institutions allowing instruction and learning to become divorced from life.

A bulletin on this subject entitled *Strengthening the Ties of the School with Life, and Further Developing the System of Public Education* was prepared by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the USSR Council of Ministers and widely circulated in the Soviet Union late in 1958. Its contents were later approved by the Supreme Soviet and accepted by the Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party in January of this year.

In this Bulletin it says, "Our systems of general and higher education are lagging behind the demands made by the building of Communism and suffer from serious shortcomings. The most serious of these is that instruction is to some extent divorced from life. This shortcoming in the educational system is all the more intolerable at the present stage in building Communism.

"Many boys and girls who have completed their studies at secondary schools consider that the only road in life suitable for them is to continue their education in a Higher Educational Establishment or, if the worst comes to the worst, in a specialized secondary educational establishment: they go unwillingly to work in factories, mills, collective farms, and state farms, while some of them consider it degrading to do manual work.

"Yet the continuous expansion of secondary education naturally leads to a situation in which the overwhelming majority of the young people who leave school must go straight to productive work.

"In view of the fact that the curriculum of the secondary schools is divorced from life, many young people have no work skills and are not familiar with production, which creates serious difficulties in placing them in jobs and gives rise to dissatisfaction among a considerable section of the young people and their parents.

"All this has created an imperative need to reorganize the schools".

The fact that the enrolment in the primary sections of the Soviet schools fell from 19,500,000 in 1951 to 12,500,000 in 1955 has led many to charge that the principal reason for school reorganization was to make available a larger proportion of the youth aged 15 to 18 for productive work, and thus to compensate for the decrease in the size of that age group.

Khrushchov, on January 27th, in his address to the 21st Congress of the Communist Party had this to say about such a charge: "When we raised the question of reorganizing the school system some

'prophets' abroad shouted: 'They are short of labor, that is why they want to make juveniles work.' Let such augurers crow. They will never understand us in any case. We are reorganizing the schools not because we are short of labor, but because we want to link the school still closer with life."

The fact that the change will be made at a time that will most benefit the labor market probably does not displease the Russian authorities. Whether labor shortage is the main reason for the change, however, seems at least doubtful.

The change-over to the new system is discussed as follows in the bulletin.

"It is . . . necessary to divide secondary education into two stages.

"The first stage must be the compulsory eight-year school set up in place of the seven-year school that exists at present.

"This school will be an incomplete secondary labor-polytechnical school providing a general education. It will make it possible to eliminate the overloading of the pupils that has existed in the seven-year school, and to organize in a more thorough way the physical training of children and the development of good artistic taste."

On leaving the eight-year school, all young people must join in socially useful work at industrial establishments, collective farms, etc., where a general secondary education can be completed on the basis of combining studies with productive work.

The bulletin outlines the following ways in which this may be done.

"1. The first and main way. Young people who upon finishing at the 8-year school go to work, will first of all receive initial vocational training and then, while working in production, will study at Schools for Young Workers and Peasants. The purpose of these Schools for Young Workers and Peasants is to enable young men and women working in production or in offices to obtain a complete secondary education. This can be through shift, evening, seasonal (in rural communities), or correspondence schools, and attendance at classes will not be compulsory. Youths and girls who complete a secondary education in these schools will have the right to enter a higher educational establishment."

"2. The second way is to be taught at a secondary labor-polytechnical School providing a general education together with production training. This will combine instruction with productive work and give the pupils a complete secondary education and vocational training. Those completing their studies in these schools will receive a diploma giving them a rating in the trade they have chosen, and they will also have the right to enter a higher educational establishment.

"3. The third way is to teach a section of the young people in specialist secondary Schools which will function with the 8-year school as a basis and at which the pupils will obtain a complete secondary education, a specialty, and the status of specialist with medium qualifications."

The claim is made that "the new system of education will enable every boy and girl to prepare for life better, to have a definite trade and to choose the way of obtaining a complete secondary education that suits them best".

The boarding school is to be more extensively developed in the Soviet Union. This school is described in the bulletin as a place "where the best conditions are provided for the education and Communistic upbringing of the younger generation", and Khrushchov, in his speech in January before the 21st Congress, said: "It is planned to build many new boarding schools, nurseries and kindergartens.

Palace of Science, Moscow U.

In 1965 boarding schools will have not less than 2,500,000 pupils. In future it is planned to give all children the opportunity of attending boarding schools, which will enable society to cope successfully with the Communist education of the younger generation and to draw fresh millions of women into the active building of Communism."

Not too much information is available about what is to be done in these boarding schools. However, the bulletin does state that they should be either eight-year or eleven-year schools and should follow the curriculums and syllabuses of the eight-year and secondary labor-polytechnical schools giving production training.

Although there is no suggestion made by the Soviet authorities that such is the case, there is a general feeling by outside observers that these are the schools that are intended to supply most of the students for the universities and higher educational establishments.

In addition to the schools mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the recommendation is made that the schools for children showing superior abilities in music, choreography, and the fine arts should be retained, and that thought should be given to the question of establishing special schools for young people with a particular inclination and aptitude for mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology.

In discussing higher education the bulletin states very definitely that "the reorganization of the system of higher education has as its aim to ensure better practical and theoretical training for specialists".

The first recommendation applying to higher education concerns evening and correspondence education. It reads: "In developing our system of higher education it is necessary to proceed, in the first place, along the lines of evening and correspondence education. The system of evening and correspondence education should be extended in every way, and the quality of the instruction given must be raised to a new level. The network of evening and correspondence colleges must be improved and reinforced, and it should be organized in such a way that evening and correspondence education, too, is based on the main large colleges having qualified professors and instructors and adequate material and technical facilities.

"The college correspondence system should be developed in such a way that people engaged in useful work in society should be able in their spare time, if they so desire, to receive a higher education or to improve their qualifications and study art, painting, music, the humanities, etc."

The training of engineers receives this notice. "In training engineers, there can be various forms by which study is combined with work in production. At most technical colleges it is more advisable to combine study with work in production under the system of evening and correspondence education in the first two years.

"In a number of specialties, where the students first study a cycle of complex theoretical subjects and also do extensive laboratory work, it is more expedient that they should study full time for the first two or three years. After that a year's work practice should be provided for them in staff jobs directly in production, in laboratories, or in designing bureaus.

"When persons having a sufficient work record in their chosen specialty are admitted to higher educational establishments, it is possible to arrange for full-time study for them."

The general tone of all the recommendations for specialists is that their training should be more closely connected with practical production work.

We may not admire the ideology that is expected to benefit by this reorganization, but we cannot help but admire the determination that makes it possible to propose such a change at the very moment when the rest of the world is gasping at the vast accomplishments of the system as it is.

Which Way Is the Stock Market Headed?

by R. M. Baiden

WHEN DOES A BULL become a bear? On the stock market, it happens before you know it. It may well be happening now.

No one theory has yet been devised to account for all the vagaries of the market. But among experts the Dow theory is generally regarded as the most useful. It has, however, one major limitation: it cannot recognize a major market reversal until some time (often weeks, sometimes months) after the reversal began. With the exception of this drawback, however, the Dow theory is exceptionally useful in predicting general market movements. Now, students of the Dow theory say the New York market's actions indicate we are in either a technical secondary reaction to a phenomenal upswing or in the first stage of a full-scale bear market. The point is, within the next few weeks the market will tell us which way it will be going — upward to new highs or downward to crippling lows.

The significance of the market's action during this critical period extends far beyond the market itself. If the market signals a resumption of the primary bull trend, it may be interpreted as an indication of continued national economic buoyancy — even boom — for perhaps another year. If it signals the first stage of a primary bear market, it will mean the market predicts, and is starting to discount, an economic recession. Certainly, market action is not an infallible guide in these respects, but the market does look ahead and it does discount economic factors.

There is another consideration. The Dow theory applies only to the New York market and what it says of trends in New York and economic conditions in the U.S. may not be applicable, in degree, to Canada. But since Canadian stock exchanges always and inevitably move under New York's lead and since our national economy is tied so tightly to that of the U.S., what is true for the New York market and for the U.S. economy generally, will be true, in kind, for Canada.

As the Dow theorists see it, then, this is the pattern on the New York market. In the last two years, industrials have boomed 258.31 points to a record high of 678.10 August 3 from their October, 1957 low of 419.79. Rails have risen to a high of 173.56 July 8 from their December, 1957 low of 95.67. After these highs were established the market, as the accompanying chart shows, has declined steadily except for minor rallies.

But the chart also tells another story. While industrials were rising to their peak of 678.10, rails were actually declining. Under the Dow theory, for a bullish trend to be reaffirmed, both averages must better their previous highs, in this case 663.81 for the industrials. Industrials reached this mark July 8, the same day rails reached their record. This failure of the rails to confirm the industrial high of 678.10, say the theorists, was the first signal that all was not well with the bull market.

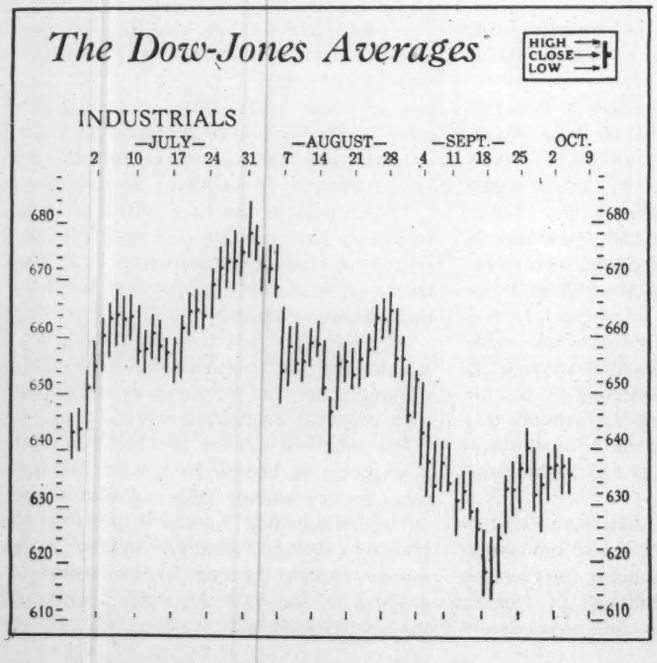
In short, the bull market high, technically, was set July 8. The upward movement by industrials from then to August 3 was irrelevant and possibly deceptive.

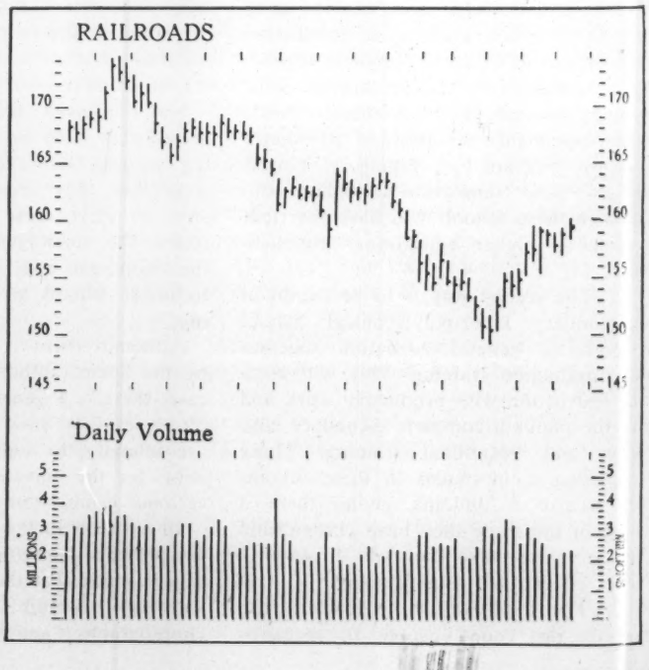
The decline in industrials and rails since July 8, then, may be either a full secondary correction of the 1957-59 boom or it may turn out to be the first stage of a primary bear market.

If the present downturn in the market is just a correction in a primary bull market, the averages could drop to perhaps 540 for industrials and 145 for rails where they would establish secondary lows. If on the subsequent rally both averages pass their July highs, the signal will have been given that the current decline was, in fact, just a reaction in a bull market. If, however, the averages fail to break through their July highs and subsequently fall below whatever secondary lows they have set, the signal will have been given for the first stage of a primary bear market.

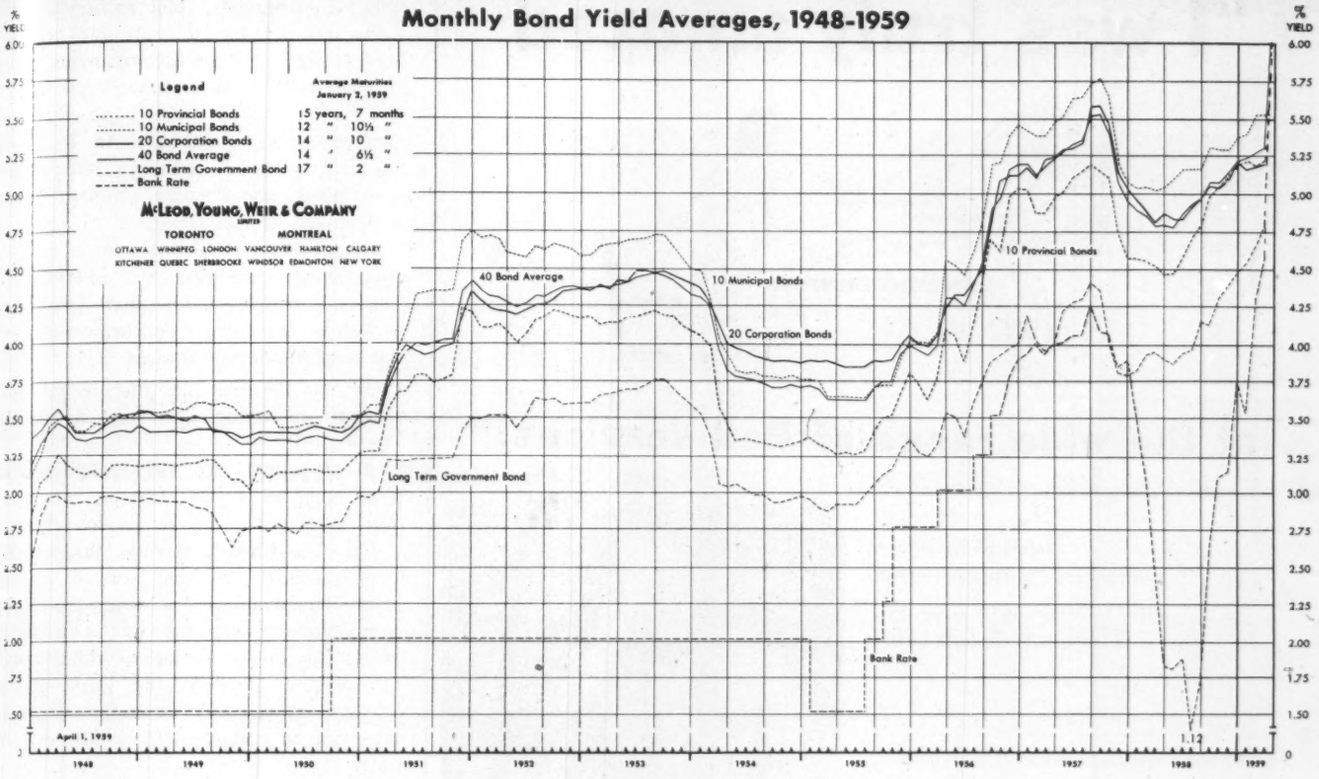
In summary, stock market investors can expect further decline over the near term and would be well advised to watch New York closely for the bull or bear signal.

There are growing indications that an increasing number of investors—private





Monthly Bond Yield Averages, 1948-1959



and institutional—are selling stock now in the expectation of further declines. There has, for example, been a notable rise in the number and size of secondary distributions in New York. In the last month, the biggest distributions have included:

Stock	No. of shares	Value
Standard Oil (N.J.)	125,852	$6,383,989
United Artists Corp.	100,000	2,925,000
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	30,000	2,925,000
General Mills Inc.	63,000	2,134,125
Dresser Industries Inc.	63,000	1,945,125
Standard Oil (Ind.)	152,000	6,464,250
Standard Oil (N.J.)	310,000	15,342,000
Studebaker-Packard	697,000	8,886,750
American Airlines, Inc.	100,800	2,658,600
American Stores Co.	45,100	3,562,900
J. P. Stevens and Co. Inc.	51,300	1,590,300
Manpower, Inc.	150,000	2,250,000
Random House, Inc.	197,060	2,216,925
Republic Steel Corp.	54,000	4,110,750
U.S. Steel Corp.	30,000	30,015,000

Within a month, then, something in the order of $100 million in securities has been pushed onto the New York market alone. Granted some of this represents the usual form of secondary transaction—such as settling estates and so on—but there has undoubtedly been an increase in portfolio selling. Historically, this has meant a movement of stock to weaker hands. That is, to investors less able to weather a market downturn and therefore more prone to dump stock on a market break.

A similar trend to disinvestment is noticeable in Canada. Although secondary offerings or "off-the-board" transactions are probably not proportionately as extensive in Canada, there is another factor common to both countries that is of prime importance, tight money.

Scarcity of borrowable funds has become, in recent weeks, just as serious a problem for New York brokers as it has for Canadian brokers. The effect of U.S. tight money on Canadian markets has been to eliminate almost completely the already diminished trickle of speculative funds flowing into Canadian ventures [SN, July 4]. This, coupled with tight money at home and the premium on the Canadian dollar, has left the Canadian speculative market—mines, oil and some industrials—dead as a dodo.

Interestingly, the mining market which used to provide the major part of Toronto's market now has dropped to a poor second in dollar value in relation to industrials. In the week ended Oct. 2, industrial trading value totaled $15,058,474 compared with $8,622,278 for mining issues. Contrarily, the mining market, while sadly down in trading volume, has, over the last few months, held up in terms of trading values better than industrials. For the week ended July 17, for example, industrial trading totaled $20,992,800 compared with $9,503,080 for mines. As the following tables show, it has been only since June that this year's sales fell below last year's and only since July that total values fell below last year's.

MONTHLY SALES AND VALUES

	SALES	
	1959	1958
January	99,923,619	56,593,682
February	77,149,301	54,239,460
March	112,492,174	38,112,398
April	81,933,795	48,500,875
May	56,940,133	55,861,353
June	60,087,879	64,190,121
July	47,457,185	124,597,589
August	52,988,085	78,714,854
September	48,570,000	70,090,851
	637,542,171	590,901,183

	VALUES	
	1959	1958
January	$201,621,878	$86,532,695
February	177,855,764	83,298,295
March	221,617,673	82,313,952
April	200,049,892	84,476,586
May	163,956,473	121, 287,717
June	156,238,579	127,374,588
July	152,553,903	173,127,866
August	124,104,082	129,340,815
September	121,979,158	137975,817
	$1,519,977,402	$1,025,728,331

It is noteworthy that the drop-off in market activity and trading values in Canada coincided, roughly, with the top of the New York market. Together with the action of the Toronto Stock Exchange industrial index in following the New York Dow Jones industrial average downward — although in a less abrupt fashion —it demonstrates again the dependence of Canadian markets on New York.

Well then, if the stock market shows signs of coming apart, would an investor be prudent to switch into bonds? Perhaps, for the short-term, but prospects otherwise are for even higher yields — and, therefore, lower prices. Some observers, indeed, predict yields of more than 6½% for corporation bonds and more than 6% for government bonds in the fairly near future. The old axiom that investors switch from stocks to bonds when bond yields rise above stock yields evidently is no longer valid. There seems, in fact, to be a marked disinclination to buy "depreciated currency", as some investors,

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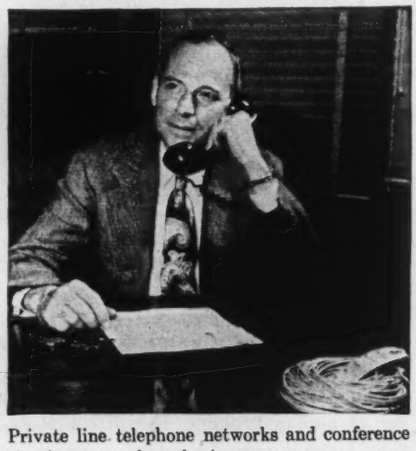

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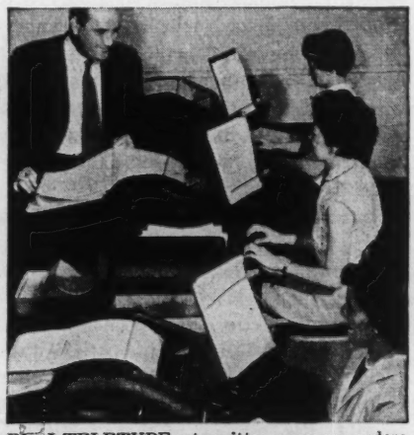
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rather disparagingly, refer to bonds.

The reasons for this attitude are not hard to find. As the accompanying chart illustrates, the bank rate has been subject to violent swings and recently has climbed to a record high. In line with this rise, yields on treasury bills, short-term bonds and finance company paper also moved to record highs.

The situation is further complicated by uncertainty concerning the government's financing plans for the next fiscal year as well as the current concern about central bank monetary policies.

On the positive side, the recent government refunding has been a success. The two 5½% issues — convertible in 1960 and 1962 into 1975 maturities — have been in strong demand and have even increased over the issued price.

The new Canada Savings Bonds offer a significantly different sort of investment, the advantages of which have been demonstrated over the last two years. While the market value of other bonds has dropped sharply, the value of the Savings Bonds has remained constant; they can be cashed at face value at any time.

This liquidity of Savings Bonds brings another advantage: they can be switched at no cost to a new series with a more attractive return. The currently offered Series 14 provides such an opportunity because the yield to maturity of this issue is the highest ever offered and because the maximum permissible holding has been raised to $20,000 from $10,000. The following table gives a comparison of the coupons of the new series with those of the series currently outstanding.

Series	1960 %	1961 %	1962 %	1963 %	
5	2.75				
6	3.50	3.50	3.50		
7	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	
8	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	to 1965
9	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	to 1966
10	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	to 1967
11	3.68	3.75	3.92	4.00	to 1969
12	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	to 1970
13	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	to 1973
14	4.00	4.25	4.50	5.00	to 1968

The new series has annual coupons of 4% in 1960, 4.25% in 1961, 4.50% in 1962 and 5% thereafter to 1968. At this time, the bond may be redeemed at 103% thereby giving an overall yield to maturity of 4.98%. As the table indicates, it would be advisable to switch into the new series from all of the old with the possible exception of Series 12 which has a coupon higher than those on the new series for the first three years.

For the prospective bond-buyer, then, short-terms offer high yields and, in many cases, sizeable capital gains if held to maturity. For medium to long-term placement of modest sums, however, the new Canada Savings Bonds provide outstanding attraction.

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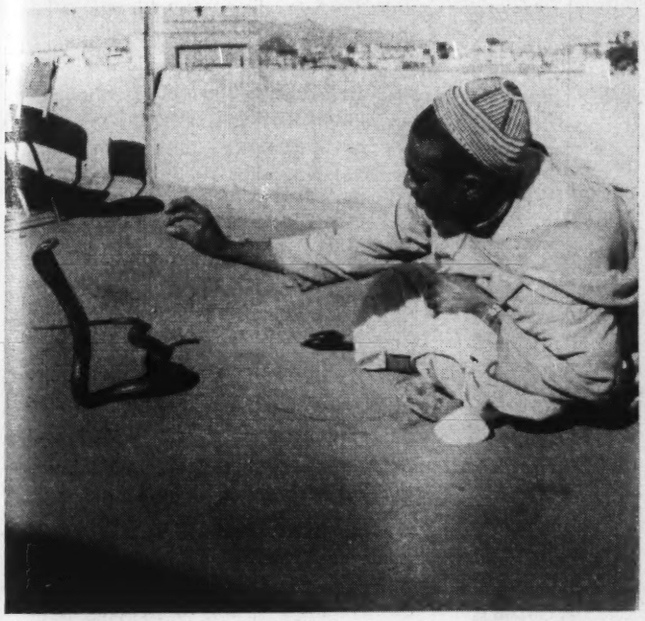


Snake charmers are no longer legal but still appear.

Looking over the city and harbor of Tangier, Morocco.

A North African Travel Bargain

by Charles Paul May

DEVALUATION of the French franc had only a slight and temporary effect on Moroccan currency. Even so, Morocco remains one of the few travel bargains in Africa.

There are good hotels in every major city, where you can get a room for $8 or more, but there are many pleasant and comfortable places with rooms for less. As in France, there are taxes and service charges, but these are on a percentage basis and so, naturally, are less of a blow in the more reasonable hotels.

Some people visit only Casablanca, but this is a mistake, for it is like a European city. Marrakech or Fez are good spots for one's initial visit, as each has the color of the old Arab and Berber worlds. In their kasbahs you can wander for hours, staring into the tiny shops and stalls—souks—where all manner of things are either made or sold. Later, when you weary of kasbahs and the picturesque, spend a few days in Casablanca. Now its modernity and European atmosphere will be restful and welcome.

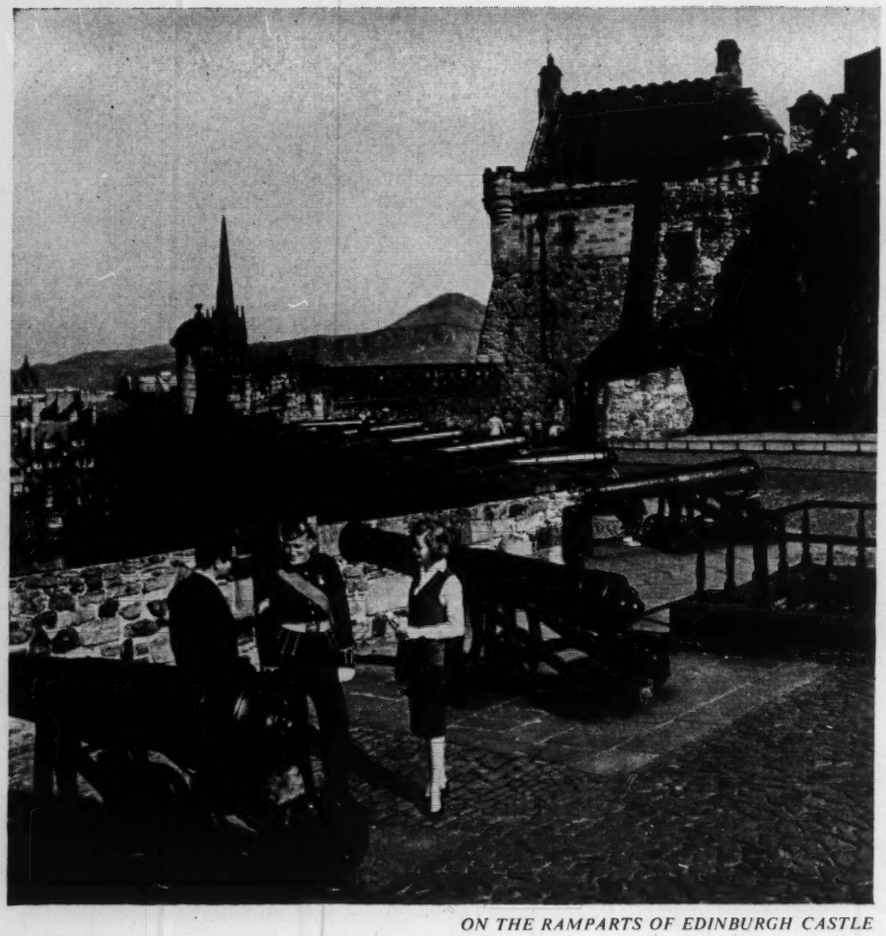
Nowhere in Morocco did I meet European or North American women who were afraid to go about by themselves—whether shopping, sight-seeing, or just hiking. The Moroccans, if politics are not churning various groups, are a gentle, friendly people. They may talk and bargain in loud, angry tones, but there is no anger in their hearts.

Is your time limited? If you have less than a week, Marrakech is the city to visit. The souks are among the most interesting in North Africa, with spots of color scattered through the kasbah to catch the eye of even an unobserving tourist. Of special interest, however, are the narrow, winding streets where beautiful cloth is sold. If you know cloth and are good at bargaining, try to pick up some good buys. Bargaining is the national sport.

The pottery and leather-goods souks of Marrakech are also among the finest in Africa, and here, too, the souvenir hunter can do well if he isn't just a sucker for anything "native". In the markets and in the streets, watch where you are walking, for donkeys are a common means of transportation.

Place Djemaa el Fna is a great square on the edge of Marrakech's kasbah, and here storytellers, dancers, acrobats, and jugglers attract crowds who want to be entertained. The dancers, showing many jazz and motion-picture influences, are

Left. Sultan in procession. Right, Plaza in Tetuan.



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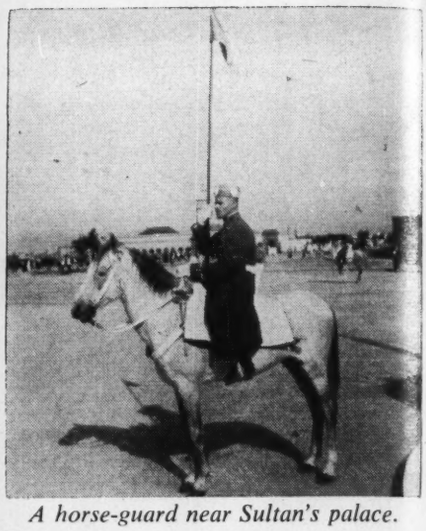

A horse-guard near Sultan's palace.

proving most successful today, yet it is gratifying to find a circle of silent listeners around a very old, bearded man who is quietly telling a story or reading from an aged book.

Snake charmers, who once appeared in Place Djemaa el Fna, are now outlawed, but their trade has been too good to let it die out. So, when the tourist appears in an out-of-the-way spot or on the roof terrace of one of the cafes around Place Djemaa el Fna, a man with something hidden under his *jelaba* materializes from somewhere and whispers "Cobra?" or "Snake?" Show a little interest, and he will bring out a leather or cloth bag in which something is moving slightly. Opening the draw-string top, he takes out a cobra and places it in front of him, but then comes the bargaining. He'll want 500 francs to "charm" the creature with his gaze and the movements of his hands or to let you take pictures, but he can be talked down to half price "as a special favor to you."

The spectacle is sad, though, for the reptile is so dopey it can hardly lift its head, and the charmer chucks it roughly under the chin. This penetrates its stupor enough to make it rear up and spread its hood, and it also serves the purpose of helping to lift the creature higher so that it looks more alert and fierce. If the man bats the snake too hard under the chin, it falls over backward and cannot right itself. Although the man pretends that the creature is extremely dangerous, clink two coins together and he has no fear of taking his eyes off his "pet".

With a week or better at your disposal, try to see Fez as well as Marrakech. The kasbah of Fez is so intricate that you may need a guide, but it is not necessary to follow one of the official ones, who will ask for 1,000 francs. Intelligent boys who can speak a bit of choppy English are available for 400 francs and are less "official".

Ask to see the rug factory, closed during the heat of the day (as are so many of the souks and other places of interest) and the vats where leather is dyed. The

color at the latter is amazing, but don't let that turn you away.

Rabat is interesting on Fridays if the Sultan is in residence there. Between noon and one o'clock he rides from his palace to his mosque for prayers, and this is a spectacle bright with color and ritual.

Horse guards, foot guards, and band members are dressed in striking red uniforms trimmed with green, (the national colors), and the Sultan comes from his palace in a carriage drawn by black horses. Bowing and marching near him are holy men in white, with dozens and dozens of the guards around them all.

Don't believe it when you read that Morocco is no longer a divided country. Spain does not now rule one section while France controls another, but Spanish influence rules the north while French influence is dominant elsewhere. Tangier and Tetuan still have many Spanish people, and Moroccan pesetas as well as francs are legal tender there. On some roads the police continue to stop buses and cars, and people living in Tangier may have to pay a duty when bringing goods north that they have purchased in Fez or Rabat.

If you want to take your car to Morocco, check carefully with a Moroccan consulate. You may have to pay import duties, and for the average person the rates are prohibitive.

Trains and buses connect all the major centers and many of the lesser towns and villages. Buses run most frequently, and give fairly good service at reasonable rates. They make good time while they are under way, but stops may be long and leisurely.

Be sure to sit in the front—first class, if there are classes—for the Arabs and Berbers are not good travelers and may get car sick. In the front you are out of harm's way. C.T.M. (Compagnia Auxiliaire de Transports au Maroc) is one of the most satisfactory bus lines, connecting all the larger centers and even reaching to fascinating villages such as Ouarzazate and Agadir.

Many people touring southern Europe take the ferry from Spain across to Tangier. Do this if you can't manage Morocco in any other way. Tangier and the north have a comfortable climate all year, but Marrakech and environs are extremely hot from June to October. Take your lightest clothes for summer wear, and a raincoat, but you will need regular-weight clothes and a topcoat for the winter months. Smallpox and cholera shots are usually advised, and your doctor may suggest typhoid-paratyphoid and others as well. Be sure you have any shots that the health officials will insist on when you return home.

Morocco, whether you have part of one day or several weeks, is unusual enough to reward you without tearing the lining out of your purse or pocket.

Good judgement comes with experience... and Johnnie Walker Scotch proves your judgement

Born 1820 - still going strong

Lighter Side

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Perils of a Status Seeker

THE NEW SOCIAL REGISTER of Canada is due to appear anytime now and it should be interesting to note the additions and deletions in the forthcoming edition. Interesting, but not on the whole satisfactory, since the editors probably won't feel it necessary to explain either the inclusions, new and old, or the deletions, (Death? Withdrawal? Expansive handling of government contracts?).

"It's rather like a system set by Kafka," I said in discussing the matter with my friend Miss A. "I mean, there are the committees working behind closed doors, the testimony of unnamed witnesses, the mysterious notification, and on top of everything, the Anonymous Arbiter—"

"Who is this Kafka?" Miss A asked, suspiciously.

"You won't find him under the K's," I said.

"There's nothing particularly mysterious about it," Miss A. said. "You are simply sent this application form and you return it, or don't return it, and then you're in the Social Register."

"Where is your application form?" I asked.

"Oh somewhere round," Miss A. said. I said that was another funny thing, nobody ever admitted returning the application form. "They say they've lost it or mislaid it or contributed it to the War Veterans' Salvage Drive—"

"Now I come to think of it I believe I used mine to line the birdcage," Miss A. said.

"Do you happen to remember what they asked you?" I said. "I mean did you have to fill out a personality questionnaire or an aptitude test or something?"

"For a Social Register?" Miss A. said. "Don't be ridiculous."

"That's another odd thing," I said. "In some ways it's easier to join the Social Register of Canada than to get a job as a checker in a supermarket. And it's a lot easier than to get into the U.S.A. where they insist on practically everything from your financial rating to your fingerprints—"

"You simply have to be a meritorious member of a worthy family," Miss A. said patiently.

"Yes, but how do they know if they don't apply any of the standard tests?" I said. "I mean, do they use some occult system like extrasensory perception or a bent hazel twig or something—"

"In my case it was probably my family and church connections," said Miss A., who is a distant descendant of Bishop Strachan.

"Because if that's the system," I said, "you could use the Zen approach if you really wanted to get into the Social Register. I mean, strive without striving, apply without applying, attain without attaining. You withdraw from personal attachments so that the soul stands in the centre of its nameless origins—"

"You'll never get into the Social Register that way," Miss A. said.

"The trick is to become utterly purposeless, and then the outward realization follows automatically. In other words you drift into the Social Register as effortlessly as snow drifts from a bent bamboo leaf—"

"You'd better forget the whole thing," Miss A. said, and picking up The Social Register of Canada she put it back in the book-case.

"Of course there's the competitive approach," I said. "You start a rival Social Register based on an entirely different principle. It would be strictly a business deal, with maybe a standing finance committee, names, addresses and telephone numbers openly listed. Otherwise everything would be on a do-it-yourself basis. The meritorious Canadian would nominate himself, apply for himself and then select and list himself. The only condition would be some sort of means test."

"Whoever heard of a Social Register with a means test?" Miss A. said.

"Whoever heard of one without it?" I said. "In this case the means test could be kept fairly low, say $4.95, or the price of the yearly blue book, paid strictly in advance. That's pretty reasonable for listing as a meritorious Canadian; we'd probably be swamped. Only we might have to change the name a little—say, The Canadian Social Register."

"Why not the Canadian Social Cash Register?" Miss A. said indignantly.

"Why not?" I said. "It would probably sell like a house on fire. You know the old saying: If you can't join 'em, lick 'em."

THE CANADIAN MOOSE, one of the most impressive and stately species of big game animals, attracts trophy hunters from all over the world.

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The House of Seagram has always believed that, in addition to promoting its own products in foreign markets, promoting the reputation abroad of *all* Canadian products and accomplishments is in the best interests of every Canadian.

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LORNE BOUCHARD, A.R.C.A.

Born and educated in Montreal, where he still resides, this artist is noted for his extensive sketching excursions all over the Province of Quebec. He is represented in collections in Canada, the United States, Mexico, England, South America and India.

For reprints of this painting, suitable for framing, write: The House of Seagram, 1430 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec.

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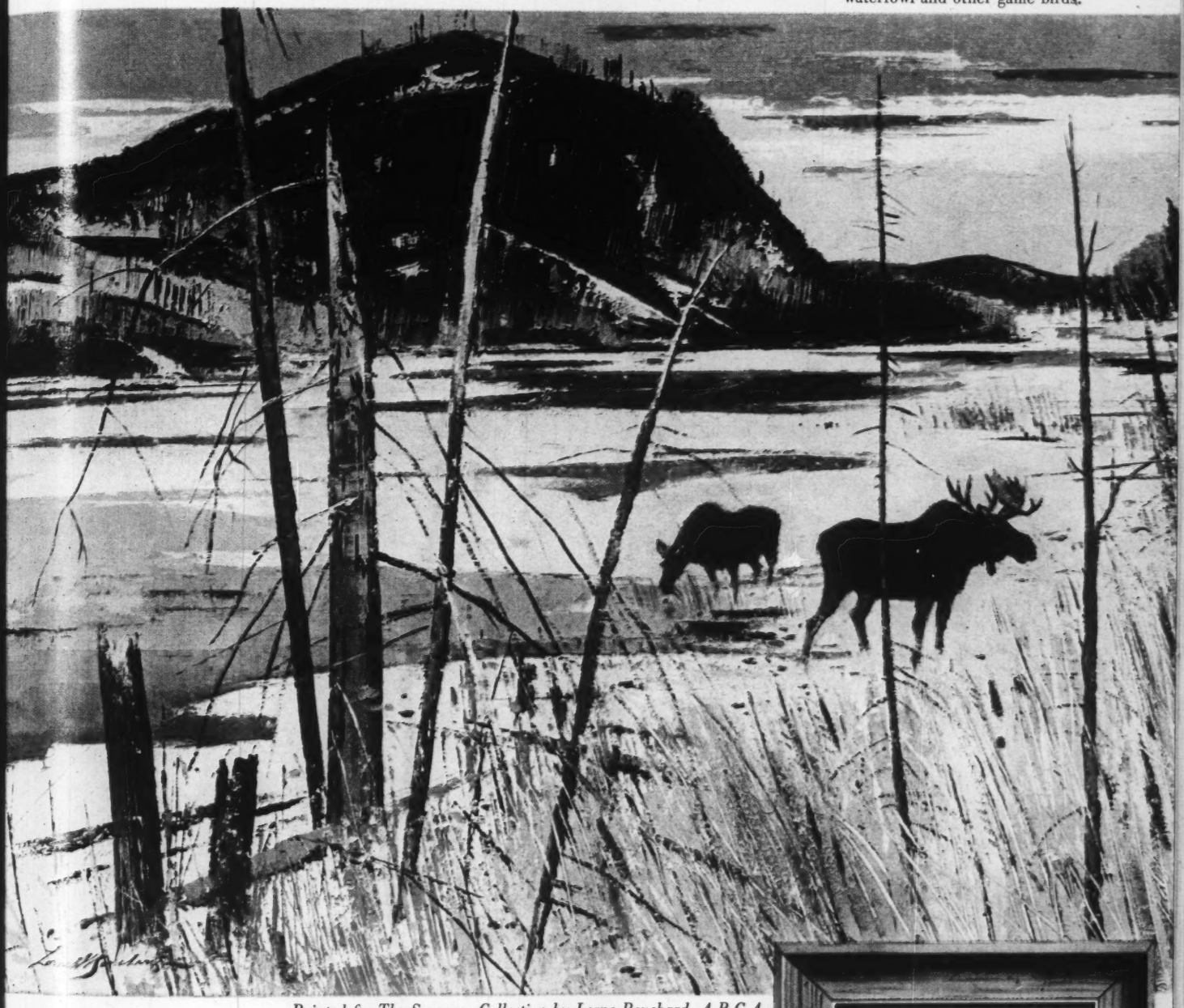

Painted for The Seagram Collection by Lorne Bouchard, A.R.C.A.

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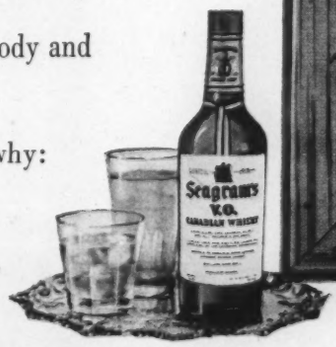

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The softer ride of supple suspension!
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The quiet comfort of near-perfect acoustics!
The fiery performance of vigorous engines!

Trust Pontiac's creative car builders to come up with another fresh original for 1960!

With clean, graceful lines they've composed a delightful rightness of form with unity and rhythm.

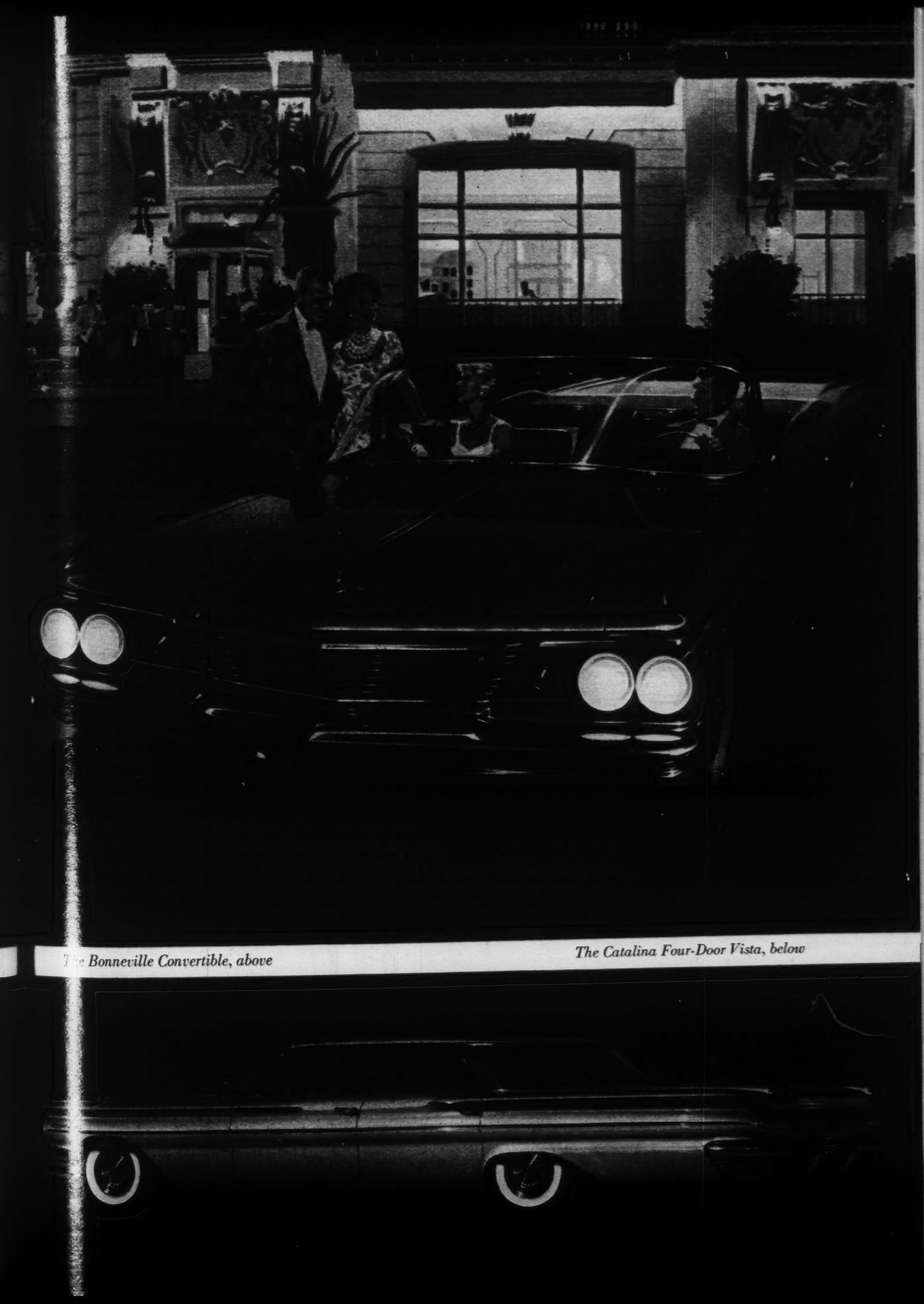
To complement the softer ride of the improved supple suspension, they've added the extra safety of flawless control.

Then they banished virtually all driving noises with a more skillful, calculated application of sound soaking insulation. This is a car with near perfect acoustics. Whatever power plant you choose . . . it's typically Pontiac . . . choice of restless, ground-gaining V8s or a frugal economy 6-cylinder engine that prefers regular grade gasoline.

Haven't you been an admiring spectator of Pontiac long enough? This is your year to become a participant in Pontiac pleasure, where for 1960, the enjoyment is the fullest, where the point of view is the freshest.

PONTIAC

See it, admire it, drive it today!



The Bonneville Convertible, above

The Catalina Four-Door Vista, below

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

DR. SAVIELLY TARTAKOWER (1887-1956), famous European grandmaster, wrote more than twenty books on the game. He specialised in opening theory and yet once found himself checkmated in eleven moves!

White: R. Reti, Black: Dr. S. Tartakower.

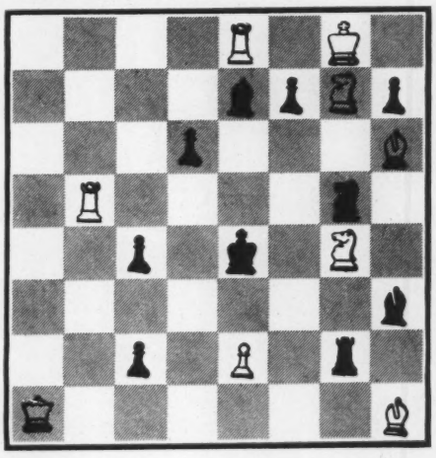
1.P-K4, P-QB3; 2.P-Q4, P-Q4; 3.Kt-QB3, PxP; 4.KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5.Q-Q3, P-K4; 6.PxP, Q-R4ch; 7.B-Q2, QxKP; 8.Castles, KtxKt?; 9.Q-Q8ch!!, KxQ; 10.B-Kt5 dbl. ch., K-B2; 11.B-Q8 mate.

His wit and originality as a raconteur, controversialist and games annotator made him a sort of Samuel Johnson of chess. Here are a few items from various sources:

"The mistakes are all there, just waiting to be made."—"Sacrifices only prove that someone has blundered."—"Stalemate is the tragi-comedy of chess."—"It is always better to sacrifice your opponent's men."

Solution of Problem No. 229 (Paros)
Key, 1.P-B8(Q).

Problem No. 230, by O. Stocchi.
White mates in two. (9 + 10)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

FRED HURRIED HOME to find everything nearly ready for the party. "I got your cream cakes," he announced, handing his wife the box. "Just ten dollars' worth."

"Wow!" she exclaimed. "They must be good. How many did you get?"

"Well, they were at three different prices and I bought different numbers of each," replied Fred, "but not less than ten of any one sort. The funny thing is that I got two less of each sort than the price for one of the other sorts in cents."

This was no time for such nonsense! "Okay, you win," Betty told him. "Just open the box, and then tidy yourself up before our guests arrive."

So Fred's little joke was wasted. Can you figure out how many cakes he must have bought? (112)

Answer on Page 70.

Watch Your Step

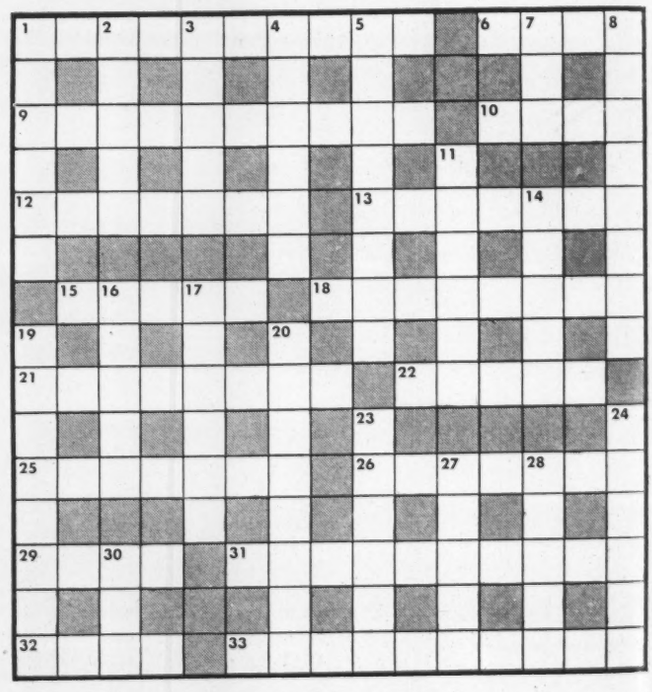
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Conversation at leaving may give one a different viewpoint. (10)
6, 32, 2. Greeting from a bishop unemployed for a lengthy period? (4, 4, 2, 3)
9. Even a gourmand would be expected to, when dead to the world. (4, 6)
10. Desirable color? Fruitful if you get it. (4)
12. It was thought to be the height of impossibility until 1953. (7)
13. Sounds as though this kind of traffic is finished. (7)
15. Board of education? (5)
18. In England they make tracks for it, and so does the rush-hour crowd. (8)
21. Lions congregate here, no doubt, but it's no den. (8)
22. Silly, but not quite insane. (5)
25. Condition of people who live it up in the U.S.A.? (7)
26. Now one can travel this way by air-liner, and not get so sick of it (7)
29. Working on the land supplies enthusiasm, it appears. (4)
31. Papa's inert! Straighten him out! (10)
32. See 6
33. To do this, St. George needed a camera, when knighthood was in flower. (10)

DOWN

1. Chest belonging to one who has a bad one, by the sound of it. (6)
2. See 6.
3. The latest fashions always have something to raise the spirits. (5)
4. Big guns make it and get it. (6)
5. Napoleon didn't expect 1812 to go down in history as a this, let it be noted. (8)
7. So wise, knowledge could not dispense with it. (3)
8. Some gush about U.S. detectives keeping their feet dry. (8)
11. V.P. who became a V.I.P. (6)
14. Station those about to wed must enter—to leave on the honeymoon? (5)
16. Are you puzzled over this name? On the contrary! (5)
17. Poet whose wife enjoyed wedded bliss, naturally. (6)
19. Even butchers are transformed by his lovely music. (8)
20. This makes a pun on our living-quarters, somewhat coarse. (8)
23. When the heat's on, criminals do; when the heat's off, some animals do. (4-2)



24. A 10, for mother and child. (6)
27. Ain't around after this to amuse. (5)
28. "The .....s and arrows of outrageous fortune". (Hamlet) (5)
30. You'll work single-handed with one in a 28. (3)

Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1. Relapse
5. Orleans
10. Elapse
11. Underdog
12. Intaglio
13. Archer
14. Bird
15. Drive
16. Ebon
18. Peep
20. Ingot
22. Uses
23. Essays
25. Abdicate
26. Sun-porch
27. Operas
28. Cyanide
29. Tsarina

DOWN

2. Eglantine
3. Applaud
4. Shelled
6. Radiate
7. Earache
8. Niobe
9 Autobiography
17. Overtrain
19. Playpen
20. Insured
21. Tedious
22. Unclear
24. Saucy (479)

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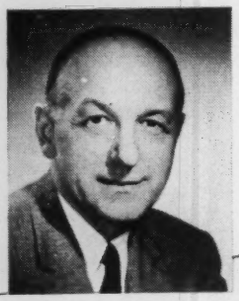

Mr. E. J. Coleman,
Vice-President and Advertising Manager,
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says:—

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The advances made in magazines in faithfully reproducing fresh, appetizing recipes . . . the long life of each issue . . . and the confidence which they inspire are convincing arguments which have persuaded Kraft to make an important place for magazines in its overall marketing plans."

Vice-President
and Advertising Manager

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tomatoes and Miracle Whip...
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Kraft blends and seasons Miracle Whip according to an exclusive recipe, then whips it creamy smooth by a secret Kraft formula. It has none of the flatness of mayonnaise, none of the sharpness of home-made dressings, but a fresh, delicate flavor all its own! There's no other salad dressing quite like Miracle Whip . . . you'll see the first time you try it!
NOTHING QUITE DOES IT LIKE MIRACLE WHIP

Consumer confidence in Canadian magazines is today more important than ever to the advertiser. This confidence builds sales today . . . growth tomorrow. The brand position of consistent magazine advertising is a factor well worth considering when planning your marketing and sales programs.

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This advertisement sponsored by:
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Records

by William Krehm

As it approaches maturity the l.p. record industry is beginning to develop some of the symptoms that have long plagued the concert business: a finicky and *blasé* public. There was a time when the acquisition of any passable performance of a symphony on a single disc was a memorable event for the music-lover. The novelty of the beast, however, has long since worn thin. As our shelves become crowded and our ears ground to keener discrimination by the spin of our platters, we can no longer be expected to swoon because somebody has released the umpteenth recording of the Emperor Concerto—unless of course it has some very special quality to commend it.

Out-of-the-way repertory is in a somewhat different position, but most releases of major companies stick cautiously close to staples. To keep alive the flagging public interest, the jackets become ever giddier and the claims made on them ever more extravagant (there is no equivalent of the Pure Food Acts to ground the copy-writers in their flights of fancy). Yet the fact remains that only a small minority of the new records that cross a reviewer's desk can justify their appearance. Of recent releases to reach me the following really do have something to add to anybody's library.

Rita Streich: Mozart Concert Arias, *Ah se in ciel, benigne stelle; Vado, ma dove?; Popoli di Tessaglia; Vorrei spiegarvi, oh Dio!; No, no, no, che no sei capace; Mia speranza adorata!; Nehmt Meinen Dank.* Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra — Charles Mackerras, conductor. *Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft. DGM-12012.*

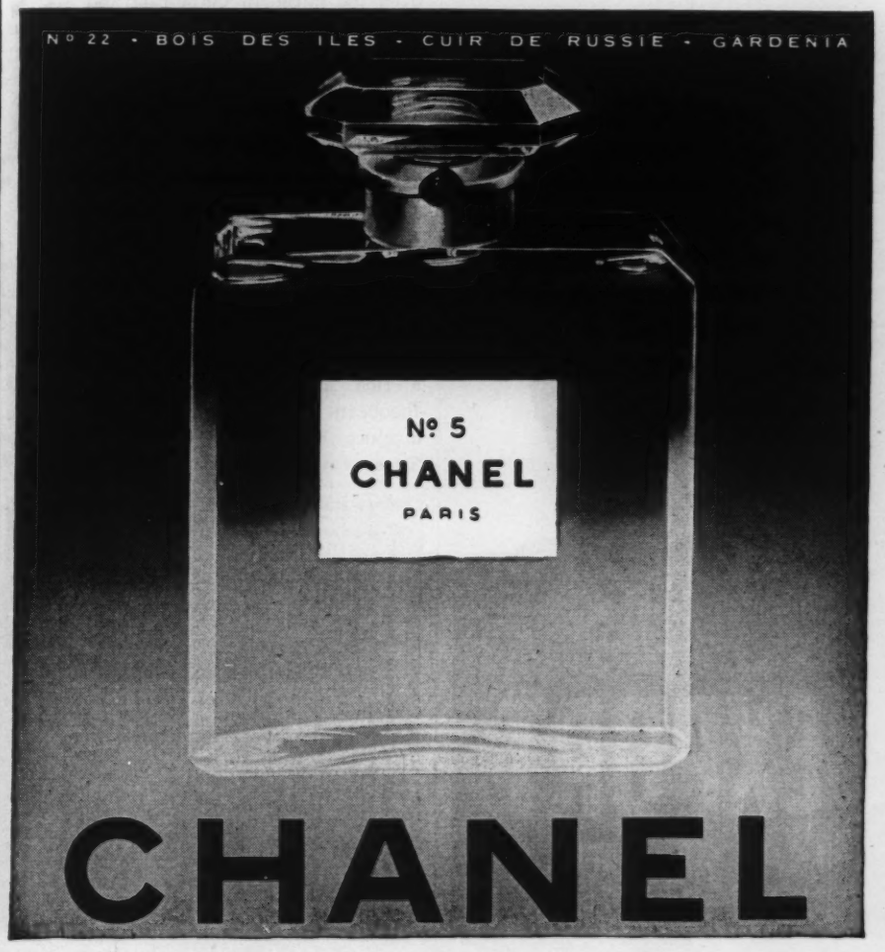
When Mozart set out to court the beautiful singer Aloisia Weber, he laid no mink or sparklers at her feet. Instead he wrote for her a series of concert arias that are

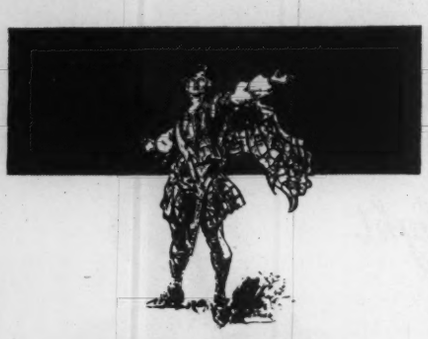
Cherry Heering

Denmark's liqueur delight since 1818

ALL YOUR GUESTS WILL ENJOY IT!

Free Booklet of Danish Recipes
Beautifully illustrates Danish dishes





EXTRA SPECIAL
GOLD LABEL
Bulloch Lade
SCOTCH WHISKY
Bottled in Scotland

gathered on this disc. With his heart so much in the enterprise, it is understandable that they should be top-drawer works. That it got him exactly nowhere with Aloisia merely fits into the pattern of his thwarted earthly existence. And pathetically enough he went right on turning out these respondent arias for Aloisia even after she had wedded another man, and he had consoled himself by marrying her sister. How much richer we are left for Mozart's infatuation and heartbreak you may judge from this exceptionally fine record. Miss Streich's voice has voluptuous charm, feline litheness and quite dazzling top notes.

Dvorak: Symphony No. 4 in G Major, George Szell and the Cleveland Orchestra. *Epic LC 3532.*

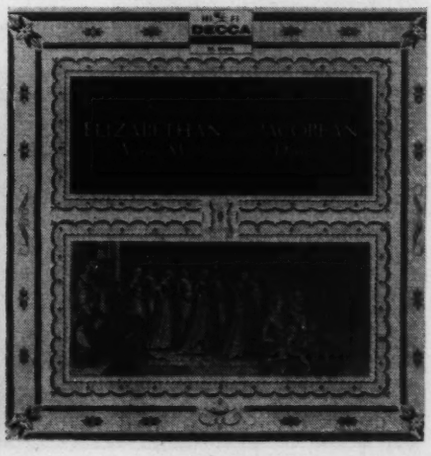
Szell gives us a recording of Dvorak's Fourth that can hold its place beside his masterly reading of the Schubert C Major. Its rhythms have the ordered, inevitable sway of wheat under the wind, and the score, bursting with the profusion of its song, never falters. Sound good.

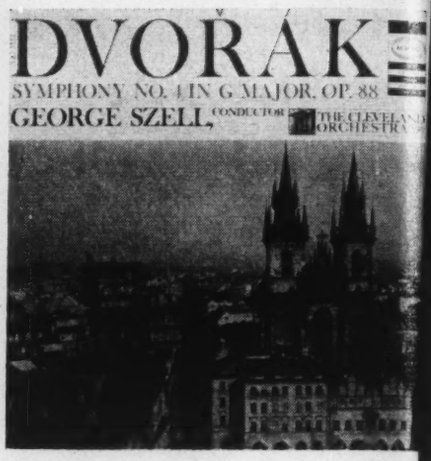
Offenbach: Gaité Parisienne.
Strauss: Le Beau Danube. Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra—Paul Strauss, Conductor. *Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft DGM 12013.*

Two famous ballet scores put together from the music of Offenbach and Strauss are given natty readings. The Offenbach in particular crackles with saucy mischief, though the lyrical passages for my taste are occasionally too purple and laden. A recording that restores first-night excitement to two landmarks that could be pardoned for having grown a patina and a beard. Sound good.

Elizabethan and Jacobean Ayres, Madrigals and Dances. New York Pro Musica under Noah Greenberg. *Decca DL 9406.*

On this record the Greenberg group offers a rich assortment of Elizabethan and Jacobean music ranging from Dowland's lovelorn laments, to Gibbons' "London Street Cries", and toe-teasing dances by





Coperario and Byrd. As always it is th warm breath of life that the Pro Music group deals in, whether they shape it int the hopeful panting of a lover, or his gas of despair. The result is a miracle of re storation. It is hard to believe that the me and women who originally played thi music have been mouldering in their grave for three centuries and more. Recordin excellent.

Franck: Symphonic Variations.
D'Indy: Symphony on a French Mountai Air. Robert Casadesus — Philadelphi Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting *Columbia ML 5388.*

In the late nineteenth century when th musical idiom of Europe had gone to fa with self-importance, French composers— even those who underwent the influence o Wagner—retained a sense of proportion The Franck and D'Indy works on this dis are filled with pellucid Gallic graces Casadesus and Ormandy do a fine job Sound good.

Rachmaninoff: Concerto No. 3. Van Cli burn with Symphony of the Air, Kir Kondrashin conducting. *RCA Victor LM 2355.*

Cliburn's recording of the Third Rach maninoff (taped from a performance Carnegie Hall a year earlier) reaffirm his mastery of both the piano and Russia musical idioms. He brings to it the sam bedevilled impetus, the throbbing Slav self-pity, the misty dreaminess, as he di to the Tchaikovsky. It is a record th proves Cliburn a flash not in the pan bu in the skies. Sound good.

Mozart: The Marriage of Figaro. Giorgi Tozzi, Roberta Peters, Lisa della Cas George London, Rosalind Elias, wit Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and Vienn State Opera Chorus Erich Leinsdorf Co ducting. *RCA Victor LM-6408.*

A good recording of Mozart's deathle masterpiece. The cast is without excepti respectable, but over it all the ripe beau of Lisa della Casa's voice floats like bounteous breath from heaven.

SOME
FACTS

every
Canadian
should know
about

WHISKY

FOUND: a fool-proof way to get full value for your whisky dollar

by KEN OGILVIE

Long-needed informative labelling is boon to users of Canadian Whisky

The next time the neighbours invite you over for an evening of bridge, make a point of noticing what brand of whisky your host serves. By whisky, of course, I mean Canadian whisky or, as most of us call it, rye.

If you know him well enough, it might be interesting to ask him just why he buys that particular brand. Then, if you can afford to be downright blunt, try this one: "Look, how do you *know* that this is a good whisky? How do you *know* you're getting the quality you paid for?".

Nine times out of ten the answer will be something like "Why, everybody knows this is a good whisky," or "You know I've always bought this brand — it's the best on the market!" But when you boil such reactions down you'll find that most people just do not know how good any particular whisky is, or even how to find out.

Recently, a well known distiller of Canadian whiskies made an announcement that will clear up this confusion in the minds of whisky buyers. The name of the distiller is Canadian Schenley Ltd. And the announcement was this: from now on, every bottle of every brand of Canadian Schenley whisky will have a declaration of age affixed to the back of the bottle. This is the first time in the entire history of the distilling industry in Canada that the public has been given such complete informative labelling.

What does this mean to you? Briefly, it means this: no matter what brand of Canadian Schenley whisky you buy, you will *know* that you are getting the age and the quality you are paying for. You will *know* you are getting the best possible value for your money.

To appreciate properly the importance to you of this informative labelling, you must understand that ageing in wood is now and has always been the very heart of the centuries-old process of distilling whisky. The longer a whisky has been aged in wood, i.e. in small, charred, white oak casks, the better it becomes. It cannot age in tanks, it does not and cannot age or improve once it is in a bottle.

According to Canadian law, every distiller must age his whisky in small oak casks for at least two years before he can offer it for sale. It is then up to the individual distiller to decide to what extent he wishes to improve his whiskies by allowing them to remain in the oak casks for a further period of two, four or six years and so on. It follows, then, that if you want to know how good a whisky is, you must be able to find out how long it has been aged in wood.

The people at Canadian Schenley believe that you, the whisky buyer, have a right to know what quality of whisky you are getting, regardless of how much or how little you pay. That is why they are proud to be in a position to certify the age of each of their whiskies... and therefore be able to assure you of getting the age and the quality you are paying for, no matter which of their brands you buy.

Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

The Tories Test the Market

IN THE LATE summer and early fall, this capital usually takes a holiday from partisan politics. Parliament is recessed and the MPs are away fence-mending in their home ridings. Ministers shuttle in and out of town for cabinet meetings but they tend to concentrate on running their offices instead of running for them.

This Indian Summer routine was rudely shattered this year. A by-election was laid on for early October in the federal constituency of Russell, a district that covers several of Ottawa's more populous suburbs and a swath of its countryside. The seat was left vacant when Liberal MP Joseph Omer Gour died of a heart attack in his Parliament Buildings office last March. A stolid French-Canadian farmer, Joe Gour rarely made a speech and never caused a stir during more than 14 years in the House of Commons. But the contest to choose his political heir touched off one of the hardest-fought by-election campaigns in recent history and deafeningly shattered any political lull that jaded Ottawa might have hoped to enjoy this fall.

The first shock of the Russell campaign was the Tories' decision to wage an all-out battle for the seat. Russell had a long Liberal voting record and the Tories stood to lose no prestige if they put up only a token fight and let the riding go by default. Certainly they did not need another Tory MP; the party's majority in the House of Commons is already so overwhelming that only about half the Tory back-benchers ever get a chance to utter a word in debate.

Why then did the Tories want so desperately to win Russell? The basic reason was to build up party confidence. Despite their record majority in the present Parliament, the Tories are still running scared. Party strategists cannot shake the uneasy feeling that there was something flukey about their upset of the Liberals in 1957 and the Diefenbaker landslide in 1958. These realists face the fact that the 1957 result was largely a protest vote against the smug Liberal administration, that there was no real surge of enthusiasm for the Progressive Conservative Party. Nor was the 1958 victory a party triumph; it was far more a personal achievement of leader John Diefenbaker.

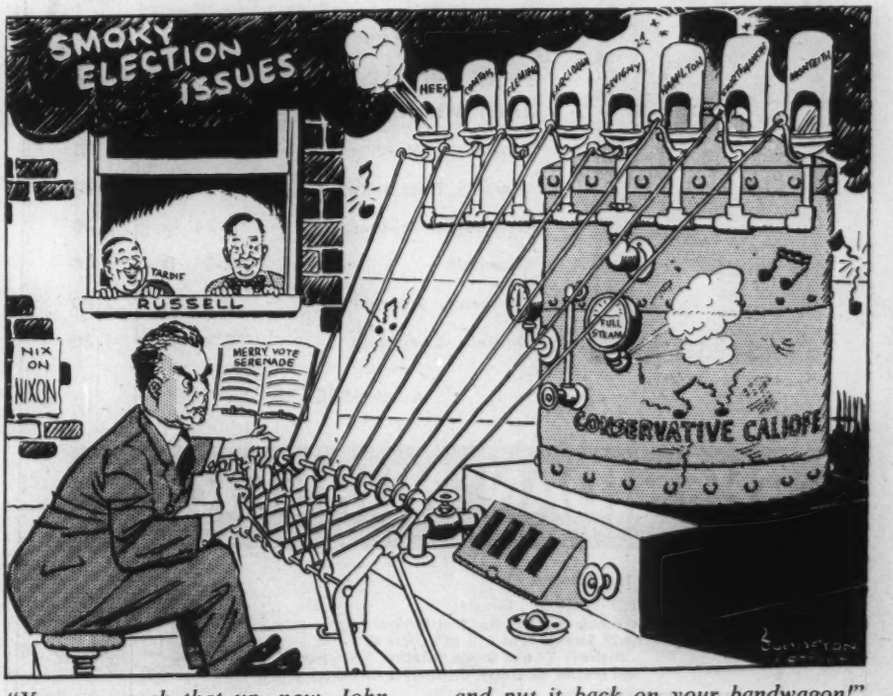
The country was plainly on an emotional binge about this prairie David who had slain the Liberal Goliath and the fascinated voters plumped to give underdog Diefenbaker a working majority and a full chance at the Prime Ministership. There was still no widespread ardor for the Tory Party as such. And there remained a deep-rooted, if grudging, respect for the sturdy Liberal regimes of Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent and all that had been accomplished under them in the development of the nation.

One Tory who fully appreciated his party's tenuous position was leader John Diefenbaker. Although he was criticized even in his own party for his tireless politicking, Diefenbaker never stopped fighting the 1957-58 campaigns. In and out of Parliament, he missed no opportunity to drum on the errors and weaknesses of his Liberal predecessors. Despite the burdens of his high office, his record majority and the unlikelihood of another election until 1962, Diefenbaker continued to dash about the country like a hungry pedlar, striving always to destroy the public image of sound Liberal government and replace it with the vision of Diefenbaker Toryism.

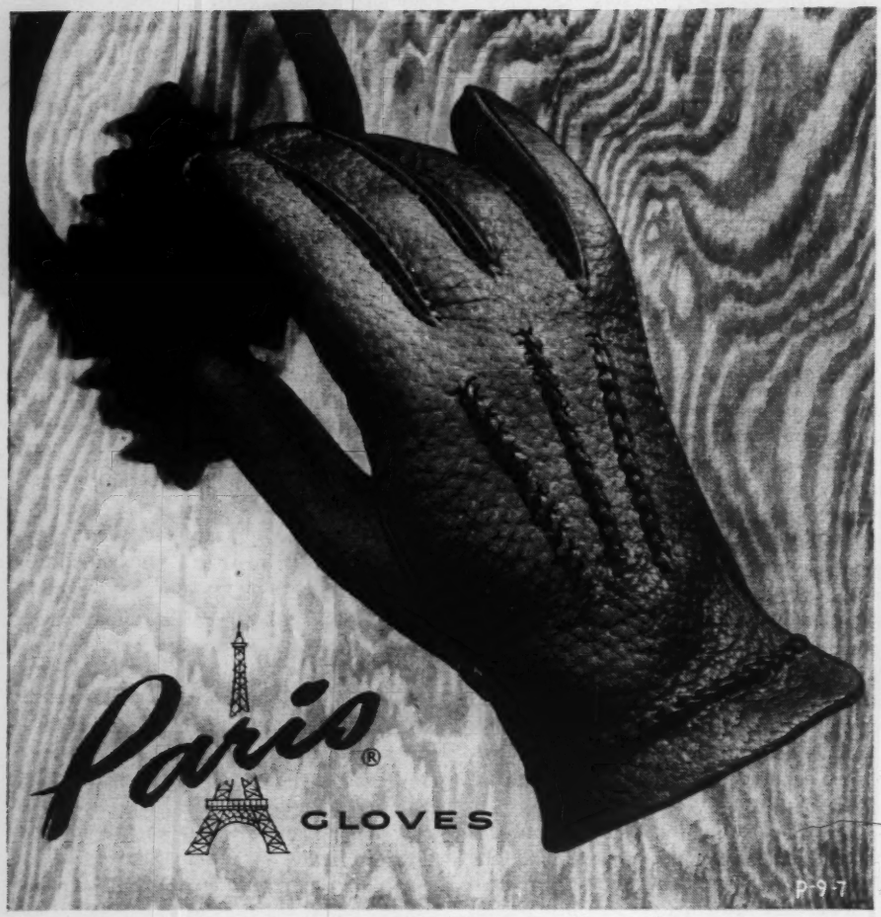
The Russell by-election provided Tory strategists with a near-perfect opportunity to test the effectiveness of the Diefenbaker sales pitch. The riding's 50% French-Canadian population would serve as a good barometer of Tory popularity in French Canada. Russell's sizeable farm vote would measure reaction to the Diefenbaker government's farm program. The big service vote at RCAF stations at Rockcliffe and Uplands in the riding would reflect public opinion of Tory defence policy. Among Russell's voters are many civil servants; the votes of these people, close to government and with a better-than-average grasp of public issues, would indicate the Tories' impact on the intelligent, uncommitted voters of the country at large.

There was one other factor that made Russell an ideal by-election battleground for the Tories. Although it was traditionally a Liberal riding, the Liberal majorities had been dwindling steadily in recent years and old campaigner Gour had squeezed in with a mere 2,000 majority in 1958. If the Tory tide still was running, there was a chance for the party to score a smashing upset victory this time and with it to deal another heavy blow to the badly-mauled Liberal party.

The Tories spared neither effort nor expense. Their candidate was Wib Nixon, a clean-cut young real estate salesman who was already well-known throughout the district as the Tory standard-bearer in 1957 and 1958. Nixon had polled 20,000 votes in the 1958 campaign, had led the polls in many districts, lost out to



"You can pack that up, now, John . . . and put it back on your bandwagon!"



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Liberal Gour only because the latter had piled up whopping majorities in the French-Canadian sections of the riding. Tory strategists figured that if Nixon could hold his 1958 margin at the English-speaking polls and boost his appeal to the French-Canadian voters, he could win the election.

From the outset, the Tories bore down on the French-Canadian voters. Busloads of experienced, French-speaking political organizers were brought in from Quebec to ring doorbells and parley about Toryism in Russell's predominantly French-speaking community of Eastview. The new Quebec defence minister, Pierre Sevigny, led a platoon of eight federal cabinet ministers into the riding to talk on Nixon's behalf. At one stage, no fewer than 25 French-speaking Tory M.P.s were pounding around Russell urging compatriots to vote "bleu".

The vigor of the Tories' campaign had the Liberals deeply worried. Their candidate was Paul Tardif, manager of an Ottawa paint store, who was making his first try for a federal office. Tardif was a city controller in Ottawa and had a long and successful career in civic politics but the Liberal brass feared that this minor league experience might be more hindrance than help in getting their man into Parliament. To keep their campaign on a high level and help sell Tardif as a man of national as well as local stature, the Liberals flanked him at almost every public appearance with one or more of the party's headliners. Liberal leader Pearson, Paul Martin, J. W. Pickersgill, George McIlraith and other Liberal front-benchers spoke for Tardif throughout the campaign.

On almost every count, the election results went against the Tories. The voter turnout was smaller this time than in 1958 but winner Tardif boosted the Liberal majority from some 2,000 to nearly 7,000. The Liberals carried the French-speaking districts handily, saw no inroads made at all by John Diefenbaker's recent hard-sell campaign in French Canada. The service vote, where the Tories looked for reaction to the government's defence policies, went Liberal 3-to-1. Probably the most disheartening statistics of all for the Tories were the returns from the suburbs of Alta Vista, Elmvale Acres and Manor Park, where the population is drawn mostly from the Civil Service. Tory Nixon led these polls in 1958. This time he was badly beaten there; the Liberal edge was nearly 2-to-1.

This sharp turnabout in the voting pattern could lead the Tory masterminds to only one dismal conclusion: these intelligent voters, in a position to get the closest, clearest view of the Tory Government in operation, voted Liberal at their first opportunity.

Autumn Book Reviews

J. S. Woodsworth: Moral courage.

An Untypical Canadian

by F. R. Scott

THE LIFE of J. S. Woodsworth offers the biographer the double challenge of a great man living through lively times and Professor McNaught has risen to his opportunity.

This is the first thoroughly documented and complete biography we have had, for Olive Ziegler's study appeared eight years before Woodsworth's death, and Grace MacInnis' interpretation of her father's life, published five years ago, is in a special and personal category. Professor McNaught is unusually qualified by experience, training and outlook to write this remarkable life, since he is an historian who for long resided in Winnipeg, where so many of the formative events in Woodsworth's life took place, and he possesses a sensibility which enables him to penetrate more deeply than could a less sympathetic biographer into the spiritual struggles and inner motivations which made Woodsworth what he was and placed him in that untouchable position he now occupies in our history.

The title, *A Prophet in Politics*, must seem to any reader the obvious one to have chosen. For the astonishing thing about this man was his prescience, his sense of incoming history. He *felt* the march of events where many a more expert mind was floundering in the conventional wisdom. He knew the Winnipeg strikers were right in asking for collective bargaining and better working conditions; collective bargaining is now compulsory in all Canada. He fought for old age pensions and almost single handed secured them; he fought for unemployment insurance and saw it arrive.

He opposed German reparations long before they were cancelled. He waged the most consistent fight for civil liberties of anyone in his time, and contributed to notable changes in the law, such as the repeal of the old Section 98 of the Criminal Code. He saw the advance of socialism and bent every effort to see that it would be both domestic and Canadian in form when it arrived. He talked of the "liberation of the dominated areas" of the Empire back in 1927. He laid bare the intimate and dangerous relationship between government and big business. The co-operative commonwealth he envisioned has not yet materialised but the ideal still lives and time will later disclose how far it was realisable; the kind of political party he saw to be necessary to achieve it is yet alive.

In his unshakeable opposition to war and the use of force not many have followed him, but the atomic bomb may succeed in persuading where his own example failed. Though he took a firm stand on almost every issue that arose in Canada from the first decade of this century to the fifth, it is hard to find where he was wrong if we judge him by any democratic standards. His moral insights made him not only the conscience of the House of Commons but a practical guide in the formation of national policy. He influenced opponents as well as friends.

Two thirds of Professor McNaught's book are occupied with the years down to the great depression that began in 1929. Here the record is more complete and the ground has been more worked over by other scholars. The earlier years of this first period show Woodsworth following his "gleam" relentlessly till it led him out of the institutionalised church and through social work to socialism. Somehow I have always felt that on his trip to the Holy Land in 1907 he had a spiritual experience which changed his life: he implies it in his piece called "My Religion". From this withdrawal he returned with strength to walk alone, and more emphasis might have been given by Professor McNaught to this turning point in his life. Woodsworth was not moved primarily by anger or indignation—of which he possessed his share—but by his search for spiritual truth which he wished to see translated into social action, so that he attacked, but always with fairness, everything that stood in the way.

His first real exposure of the inner workings of Canadian business and government came during the Winnipeg strike (an admirable chapter in this book); there the lid was off and the interlocking of the power-wheels exposed. This strike influenced the English-speaking left-wing as the Asbestos strike of 1949 influenced the French-speaking left-wing. After the bitter experience neither group could be quite the same again. Woodsworth's political education was rounded out by this event, and his political career ensured because Winnipeg sent him thereafter to Ottawa.

The depression of the 1930's not only gave new point to the socialist doctrine Woodsworth had already started to preach; it provided the objective conditions in which his long-maturing hope for a union of labor and farmer forces could be realised. Professor McNaught makes clear that the birth of the CCF was more than a mere prairie revolt—as some Liberal historians have contended—though the party was born in the West. Without the previous history of the Winnipeg strike, the farmer-labor co-operation in the period

THE REVIEWERS

F. R. Scott is professor of Law at McGill University. As a former chairman of the CCF party [1942-50] and former president of the League for Social Reconstruction [1935-6] he knew J. S. Woodsworth well. He is himself the author of several books on political subjects as well as three volumes of verse.

Milton Wilson is professor of English at Trinity College, Toronto, and is a constant contributor to many periodicals both academic and popular. His latest book was on the poet Shelley.

Ernest Marshall Howse is the minister of Bloor Street United Church in Toronto and author of several books on the Hebrew prophets, as well as on Shakespeare.

Mary Lowrey Ross has been a regular contributor to the book page and the Lively Arts section of this magazine for many years.

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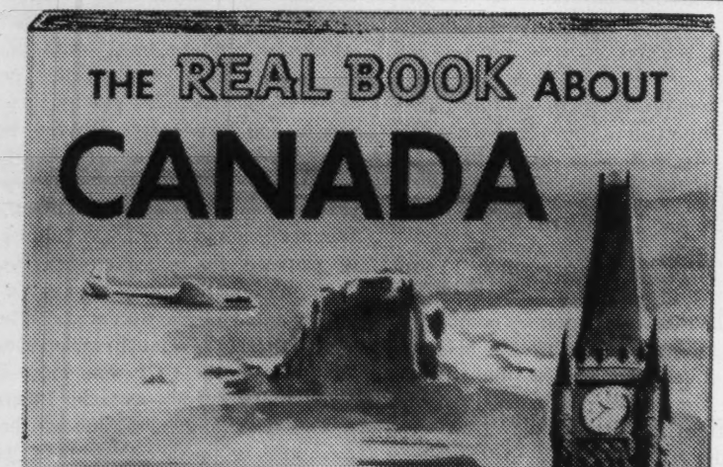
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following World War I, and "the acceptance of Woodsworth and Irvine as spokesmen by miners in Nova Scotia, by members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees across the country, by the various city labor parties, and tentatively by orthodox trade unionists . . .", a national party could not have been formed; these earlier events proved that this was not just the "revolt of the West".

It is strange to find Woodsworth's hope for a new left-wing party stated with clarity by J. W. Dafoe in a letter he wrote to A. E. Zimmern as far back as 1923: "We shall not have reality in Canadian politics (says Dafoe) until there is a realignment—the left wing of the Liberals and the Progressives joining up against a combination of the right wing of the Liberals and Conservatives". (Quoted in Prof. Morton's *Progressive Party in Canada*). These high hopes of the CCF founder did not materialise in 1935 because, as Professor McNaught says, the Social Credit Party, the Reconstruction Party and a "new deal" Conservative party created a political *mêlée* in which Mr. King sprang with the slogan "It's King or chaos". But the idea would not die.

The final climax of Woodsworth's career—his break with his party over participation in World War II—is rightly treated by the author with particular feeling for the spiritual issue involved. Once again Woodsworth had to follow his gleam and walk alone, this time away from his closest friends. Yet the gulf was not as great as some have implied. The rejection of the position of absolute neutrality in the party came at the 1937 National Convention, a fact appreciated by Professor McNaught but which he almost loses sight of when discussing the National Council meeting of 1939.

As one present on both occasions, I shall never forget how Woodsworth let the decision be hammered out by the democratic process of debate without trying to force it by any personal appeal or threat of resignation, though he knew he could not be governed by majority vote on such an issue. I think there is no truer an analysis of his character than that of Professor McNaught when he states: "he wished always to influence the thought and lives of other men; but the influence was to result from assisting them to discover and understand realities, not by telling them what was or was not so".

Truly, as Professor Underhill once wrote, this was a man who possessed the four untypically Canadian characteristics of moral courage, a sympathy with the underdog, a passion for clarity and a pioneering social intelligence.

A Prophet in Politics, A Biography of J. S. Woodsworth, by Kenneth McNaught —*University of Toronto Press—$5.95.*

Collected Bells for Buoys

by Milton Wilson

IT WAS JUST three years and two books ago that Irving Layton, Canada's most exportable poet, published his "collected poems"—in the United States. Now he has done it again, having found a Canadian publisher this time, and having meanwhile produced forty or fifty additional poems to choose from.

There are other differences too. In this new collection of "all . . . I wish to preserve," Layton has arranged his wares in something like chronological order, selected many more early poems, restored a few later ones (like *Keewaydin Poetry Festival* and *The Buffaloes*, which should never have been left out before), and written a retrospective introduction, in which he sees all his work up to the present as forming a single, continuous, but now closed cycle.

I think he makes out a good case in the introduction. The poems do belong together and do contribute to one another, even when they happen to be trivial or immature. Like many good poets, Layton has developed by discovering with surprise, delight and horror what his previous poems really meant and then writing new ones to prove it. The best possible introduction to *Cain* is an earlier and much less successful poem, *Paraclete;* and *The Cold Green Element*, that candidate for Layton's best poem, finds its destined place half way between *The Swimmer* at the beginning of the volume and *My Flesh Comfortless* at the end.

Not the least unexpected result of reading Layton in bulk is that the sexual bravado or anti-puritanism no longer seems obsessive; we are likely to be struck with how little of it there is, rather than how much, and perhaps even to agree with the poet himself that, if he sometimes resembles D. H. Lawrence, it may be only because they have a common source in the Bible.

Five years ago a well-known Canadian critic (George Woodcock) reviewed one of Layton's best volumes and called him "negligible as a poet." Today nobody seems to be neglecting Layton, and the chorus of praise is a bit stifling and indiscriminate. However, there isn't much point in trying to underestimate a poet for whom the air can produce such images as these:

Street lamps are the exact circuit of despair
For light imprisoned in the black air;
No noise of rowlocks, no ecstasy of hands,
No sound of crickets in the inextricable air;

and hanging from ancient twigs
my murdered selves
sparked the air like the muted collisions of fruit . . . . .

Still, if I had to choose between Layton as image-maker and Layton as rhythm-maker, I would certainly choose the latter. In the early poems his ear is often accurately tuned, even when the similes look like tired reflections of Auden. Or take the first stanza of a later poem, *The Buffaloes:*

Autumn: the leaves? Of course they fall.
The wind? The same dirge as last year.
In broad daylight the mist surrounds
Grips you like a friend's displeasure.

The rhythm and phrasing of the opening establishes so skilfully the ironic and self-indulgent tone of the poem that the rather perfunctory simile which follows is at the very least a disappointment.

But Layton is too good a poet to have his talents listed in order of importance; and maybe the real critical point is simply that, although his poems are bound together by their common images and themes, they are kept apart and individualized by an immense variety of rhythmic impulses: delicate as well as sweeping, hesitant as well as forthright. They may be (as the introduction puts it) "leaves from the same tree," but each one is also "a definition of independence." And the independence seems to be in the thrusts and insinuations of the speaking voice, which compels the reader's attention at the first word and dismisses him with a gesture at the last. But the last word on Layton's poems must come from a Layton poem:

though destiny who plays it safe
uses always and only the same rigged wheel,
I gain incongruous poems and bells for buoys.

A Red Carpet for the Sun, by Irving Layton — *McClelland & Stewart — $3.50 cloth, $1.95 paper.*

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Old Battles Cut to Size

by Arnold Edinborough

IT IS TWO HUNDRED years this fall since Wolfe captured Quebec. But the account of that campaign now published by Colonel C. P. Stacey in *Quebec 1759: The Siege and the Battle* shows how little the so-called science of war has changed. Many who fifteen years ago were fighting in Europe will recognize the disorder, the lack of communications in battle, the bringing up of wrong supplies and the desperate courage of the ordinary soldier committed to a forlorn enterprise by a general at his wits' end for a plan. Some, who in 1944 were in command of a brigade or more, will recognise too the claustrophobic pressure on Wolfe as he tried to find some way of taking what was, as he clearly saw, a well defended position in almost inaccessible country. Corporal or corps commander, in other words, will find this narrative absorbing.

The excellence of the account stems first of all from Colonel Stacey's undoubted mastery of his facts. For he has rummaged deep to unearth letters and papers unknown to other historians and has constantly tried to find fresh first-hand evidence wherever key moves in those three fateful months are disputed in the so-far accepted accounts. In addition he is knowledgeable about siege practice and other peculiar military accomplishments of the 18th century, as well as being a keen critic of standard tactics and strategy.

But it is the zest with which he attacks the sacred cows of military history that makes his book so generally readable. The first cow is Wolfe himself. Because he won one battle which by chance changed the course of history he has had many romantic biographers who make him out to be as great as Marlborough or Wellington. Such claims Stacey not only confutes at length by the very facts which he marshals in his narrative, but also succinctly, in a biting little postscript on generalship where he says: "As a strategist Wolfe was hopeless. He was the sort of officer who should never have been given a large independent command . . . But as a battlefield commander, so far as one could judge from his short career, he deserves to rank high. He was a man of striking personal gallantry who seems almost to have enjoyed being under fire . . . It does not follow that he was no more than a good regimental commander. It would be truer to say that Wolfe's military talents were merely those of a good tactician . . . One suspects that, in modern military terms, he had it in him to be an excellent corps commander, but no more."

Having thus cut Wolfe down to size, Stacey goes merrily on his way to do the same for Montcalm and so, by a process of elimination, to put the whole of the 1759 campaign in perspective. For he shows that the battle of Ste. Foy the following April when Murray, one of Wolfe's brigadiers who had become commandant of Quebec, attempted to rout the still formidable French army, was a bigger engagement with over two thousand casualties.

Occasionally, Stacey's diligence leads him to tilt at windmills. For example he unleashes all the severity of outraged scholarship on the story that Wolfe recited Gray's *Elegy* as his boat slipped down to the Anse au Foulon for the lucky landing which led his troops up to the plains of Abraham.

"Did this really happen? The answer seems to be that the tale has more foundation than most of the Quebec legends, but that the incident did not take place as the boats moved down the river in the early morning of the 13th. Wolfe had issued orders enjoining strict silence. There are cases on record of generals who disobeyed their own orders when it suited them—but hardly in circumstances like these".

Apart from these contentious passages (and who should more properly be contentious than a military historian), Stacey is always ready with the telling phrase to redeem the dreariness of old manouevres and the dustiness of old letters. Thus when Montcalm writes to Bourlamaque on September 11, 1759, he asks "What are your plans for a place to live this winter . . . Quebec in truth will not be habitable". Says Stacey "But the choice was not to rest with Bourlamaque, and both Montcalm and his British antagonist were almost finished with worries about health and habitation."

Quebec 1759 is a sound work of scholarship, a very good piece of writing and a most astringent look at history.

But one wonders whether in the long run the cutting down to size of one of the few battles which both sides in Canada have made a legend of is good for us. Let the staff college people read it certainly if only to prevent them from making the same mistakes in any future battles. Let the historians read it as an example of how to write history. Let the

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public read it for fun. But can we not still, despite Stacey, preserve Wolfe, and indeed Montcalm, as national heroes? We have so few to spare.

Quebec, 1759. The Siege and the Battle, by C. P. Stacey—fifteen pages of pictures and six specially drawn maps—*Macmillan—$5.*

The Lucid Mind

My Philosophical Development, by Bertrand Russell—pp. 277—*Nelson—$4.00.*

FOR MORE THAN HALF a century the voice of Bertrand Russell has been speaking with a unique clarity and distinction. His scepticism has often been refreshing in a world whose instincts incline it to cant and humbug. He has sometimes been mistaken and sometimes appeared foolish, but his life has been wholly a quest for philosophic certainty, for truth and, in social terms, for justice.

Lord Russell has made major contributions to philosophy and mathematics, and has won a Nobel Prize for Literature. He is a figure of such magnitude in world opinion that, when he wrote an open letter to Eisenhower and Khrushchov on the necessity of co-existence, in the *New Statesman* of November 23, 1957, the world's two leading political figures felt it called for a reply. In 1920 Russell, a man whose rationalist and socialist sympathies might suggest that he would welcome the Russian Revolution, published his *Practice and Theory of Bolshevism;* so great was his intellectual capacity that his analysis of the weaknesses of Marxist doctrine and his forecast of the terror to come was accurate enough to allow republication of the same book twenty years later virtually unchanged.

It is in his erudition that he becomes almost overwhelming, though it is unfortunate that his latest volume, *My Philosophical Development,* will disappoint much of its audience by too little emphasis on his moral philosophy and social criticism, which are here subordinated to the evolution of his scientific thought.

His late biographer Alan Wood calls Russell a philosopher without a philosophy, and a philosopher of all the philosophies. He writes "there is scarcely any philosophical viewpoint of importance which cannot be found reflected in his writings at some period."

Russell himself says that until 1899-1900 he was attached to the idealism of Kant and Hegel; thereafter "I adopted the philosophy of logical atomism . . . . the change in these years was a revolution; subsequent changes have been in the nature of an evolution." He has in full measure the greatest of the philosophic virtues, honesty and lucidity, and there is not a more humane, a more knowledgeable, nor a more inquisitive mind at work in the world today. J.N.M.

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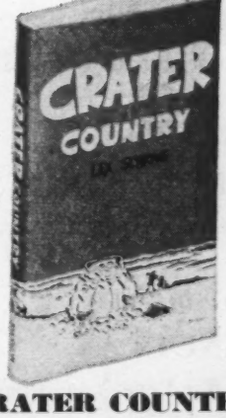

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CLARKE IRWIN

Mild Food for Spiritual Babes

by Ernest Marshall Howse

PROTESTANT THOUGHT has traditionally been fashioned in the University. Wycliffe, Hus, Luther, Calvin and Jonathan Edwards were all college professors. John Wesley's "Holy Club"—derisively called the Methodists—was formed at Oxford. Dr. Gilmour, President of McMaster University, is therefore in the classic succession of Reformed faith when he subjects the credulous assumptions of popular religion to the scrutiny of disciplined academic thinking.

His book *The Memoirs Called Gospels* has a relevancy which is a consequence of its origin. For twenty-five years Dr. Gilmour lectured on the New Testament to University freshmen. From their questions, and frequently from their breath-taking answers on examination papers, he came to know not only the depth of their interest but the amazing outreaches of their ignorance.

Dr. Gilmour divides his book into three sections. Two are introductory. "An Approach to the Bible" and "An Introduction to the Gospels" briefly explain the nature of those ancient writings which have been preserved in the form of Scripture, and the particular problems presented by those fragments of manuscripts which have been incorporated into the Canon of the New Testament as the four Gospels.

"A Survey of the Gospel Record" constitutes the remainder of the book. As systematically as the scanty records will permit Dr. Gilmour pieces together the Gospel story, which "opens with a cradle mysteriously filled, and ends with a Cross mysteriously occupied and a grave mysteriously emptied". He examines each event to assess the issues significant to students whose uninformed but enquiring minds are puzzled by problems, some incidental and childish, some serious and ultimate.

He points out the difficulties of adjusting our interpretation of events to the interpretation of people of long ago. He does not dodge the sections of the text which raise the most radical questions. He deals, for example, with the story of the demons going into the pigs, the money for taxes being found in the fish's mouth, and the fig tree abruptly cursed. To these and similar stories, and to such questions as the person of Satan, the virgin birth, and the empty tomb he brings the interpretation of modern scholarship, temperately liberal.

Indeed what may be the instrumental virtue of the book may be also a deficiency. Dr. Gilmour is too good a teacher to find any pleasure in forms of expression which will shock his students, or undermine their structure of religious belief (however unfit for human habitation) without providing a better. This is creditable. But his book in total is marked more by urbanity than by forthrightness. *The Memoirs Called Gospels* is far removed, for example, from the mordant incisiveness of Powell Davies' *The First Christian*. Speaking of miracles Dr. Gilmour characteristically says:—

"Some Bible readers may believe that reverence compels them to see in miracles a sign that the laws of nature have been suspended or broken; but most instructed Christians hold rather that reverence compels them to see here a sign that there are laws, and the harnessing of laws that we know nothing about, at least as yet."

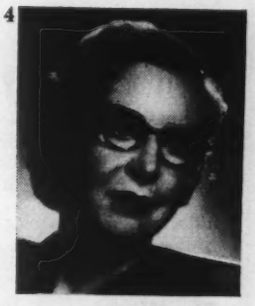
This is true. It is also true that some Bible readers believe that reverence compels them to think that the earth is flat. But is a teacher doing his full duty when he leaves the issue there?

Dr. Gilmour's technique, of course, tells more of the mind of the listeners than of the lecturer. He seems to be aware that he must feed them with milk and not with meat because they are babes in understanding. Now, if his experience of twenty-five years shows that, even to-day, Biblical instruction, to be helpful, must be couched in the cautious and skilful phrases he habitually uses, then the parents and clergymen who had a chance at these young people before they got to Dr. Gilmour, and who represent a good cross section of average Protestants, must be charged with either a discreditable amount of obscurantist thinking or a shocking lack of honesty.

No question of the factors to which Dr. Gilmour adapts his presentation must impair the testimony though that this is an excellent book—an important contribution to our present aids to the understanding of the Bible. I can think of no other that covers the same ground so comprehensively, so concisely and so well. It is readable, relevant and alive. It will be valuable to clergymen, Sunday School teachers, parents, and young people who, when they turn to the Gospels, are perplexed more than they are enlightened. If enough of them "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" its contents, they will happily prepare the way for Dr. Gilmour to write another book, still better.

The Memoirs Called Gospels, by C. P. Gilmour—*Clarke, Irwin—$4.*

The face of Canada



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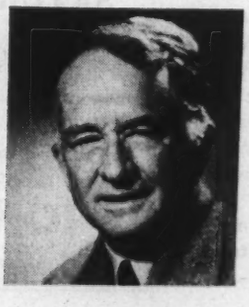

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Life Undaunted

Days Of Living, by Martin Roher—*Ryerson—$4.00*

OCCASIONALLY a book slips out from the publishers which is quite out of the ordinary. *Days of Living* is such a book. Written by Martin Roher it is a journal of the thoughts which occurred to a man who was slowly dying of nephritis, a disease of the kidneys which causes the patient's body to fill up with water. This edema makes the patient heavy in body and mind. It is all the more remarkable therefore that Mr. Roher was able to produce this sprightly and well-written diary.

But Martin Roher was a remarkable man. Unable to get into flying school during the war he spent his service days teaching swimming and it is thought that his efforts in the tank there induced his disease. When he was discharged from the RCAF in 1945 with only, in the doctors' opinion, six weeks to live, he determined not to die—a vibrant determination which kept him alive for nine years.

What are his thoughts about? There is only one answer to that and it is in the title: living.

At the surface level he gives us poignantly written accounts of his days of healthy boyhood paddling in one of the Northern lakes:

"And did we not sing? Sing in tune with the paddle? Sing the sad songs of cowboys betrayed and murderers shot and lovers met at the grave? Yes, we sang. And when the nights were most beautiful we would go out in the canoe and lie in the bottom, face up to the sky, watching Cassiopeia, the Great Bear and the Dipper."

The atmosphere at the clinic for chronically ill at Duke University, North Carolina, was not that of the Northern lakes. Everyone there was interested in merely keeping alive, not living as others do for the joys which can come every day. Here there was the creeping shadow of death everywhere, and "the stench of sickness".

Roher fights these difficulties all the time. And when he has found his own purpose in living he can transmit it to others, to people with brain damage and deep mental depressions which preclude them from speaking or behaving as other people do. For this was the spark in Roher —an intense, almost Tibetan respect for life. Not a solemn thing, but lively, even gay.

Through this book there shines the character of a man who refused to be dragged down from spiritual excitement by the sheer deadweight of a diseased body.

Martin Roher died in 1954. He must have been, and in this book is, a wonderful person to know for he laid hold on life and molded it to his outline against huge obstacles. It was his writing which gave him the power to do it; from that writing others, perhaps more fortunate, may take courage themselves. L.S.

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Footloose With Astaire

Steps In Time, by Fred Astaire — *Musson—$4.95.*

FRED ASTAIRE began his public career in a "kiddie" show in Keyport, N.J. — he was cast as a lobster, with his famous sister Adele as a glass of champagne — and his success as an entertainer has since followed a consistent upward curve for half-a-century. Beginning in vaudeville he moved on to musical comedy, to revue, to Hollywood and television. As a result his autobiography, *Steps in Time,* is both the story of Fred Astaire and an outline of show-business over half-a-century.

Declining the services of a ghost-collaborator, Dancer Astaire wrote his own history, as no one else could have written it. His autobiography displays a footloose ease and is based, like his dancing, on a passionate attention to detail. While he describes himself as "bad tempered, impatient and critical", the record reveals him as a man who enjoys everything he does, likes everyone he meets and is at home everywhere he goes — a happy extrovert afloat in his natural medium, the extrovert world of entertainment.

M.L.R.

Montreal's Vice Game

The Pyx, by John Buell—*Ambassador—$3.50.*

A PRETTY YOUNG girl falls from a four-storey roof and smashes on to the pavement in front of a cab driver. From this startling beginning *The Pyx* by John Buell never looks back. For Mr. Buell is concerned with evil as a quality and in his psychological whodonit the manipulator of the vice ring is the Devil himself; the call girls and their madam have no wills of their own.

Elizabeth Lucy, however, is different. She saves one young girl from the dope habit and takes her out of the call girl racket. This so upsets Mr. Keerson (the Devil) that he himself takes over her management. When he is about to be triumphant over both her will and her body she thwarts him by eating the consecrated host out of a Pyx which he has forced her to wear round her neck. In his fury he kills her, but of course, by her act of will in eating the host she is saved from perdition.

The morality of *The Pyx* is clear-cut; the characters are less than convincing. Yet the oppressive guilt-ridden atmosphere which Mr. Buell creates is startling in its intensity. With a minimum of words and with a maximum of feeling he has made his flashback technique come alive and made *The Pyx* one of the most curious and strongly realized books to be written in Canada this season.

L.S.

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Edmund Carpenter, Editor

This book has no purpose other than delight in making and reading it. The poems come from Eskimo groups distant in time and space but there is a basic unity which only a common tongue, common interests and a common delight could foster. Much has been written about the Eskimo; through these poems the voice of the Eskimo himself is heard. Original Eskimo drawings collected by Robert Flaherty.

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DENT

MEMORY UNLIMITED

I JUMPED into the first railway compartment which seemed empty: my eyes fell on a book left on the seat opposite by a previous passenger.

I took it up absent-mindedly and ran through the first lines. Five minutes later I was reading it as eagerly as a clue to a hidden treasure. I learned that everyone's memory is capable of fantastic feats; that an ordinary person if he has taught himself to control the way in which his brain stores impressions can memorize accurately long and complicated lists of facts after reading them over only once or twice. I thought I would test the truth of the statement.

I took a timetable out of my suitcase and began reading quietly in the manner prescribed, the names of about one hundred railway stations. I observed that, after reading them over a few times, I could recite the whole list off with hardly a mistake. With a little more practice I found I had committed them so completely to memory that I could remember them in the reverse order and even pick out one station from the list and say which number it was, and what were the names of the towns before and after it.

I was astonished at the memory I had acquired and spent the rest of my journey on more and more difficult experiments in memory, and reflecting how this new control I was achieving over my mind would materially help me to a greater success in life. After this, I worked hard at this wonderful memory system, and within a week I found I could recall passages from books and quote them with ease; names, addresses and business appointments were remembered immediately; and in four months I had succeeded in learning Spanish.

If I have obtained from life a measure of wealth and happiness, it is to that book I owe it, for it revealed to me the workings of my brain.

Three years ago, I had the good fortune to meet its author, and I promised him to propagate his method, and today I am glad of this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to him.

I can only suppose that others wish to acquire what is, after all, the most valuable asset towards success in life.

Borg's address is: D. M. Borg, c/o Aubanel Publishers, 14 Highfield Road (Rathgar), Dublin, Ireland. Apply to him for his little book, "The Eternal Laws of Success." It is free to all who wish to develop their memory.

F. Roberts.

Martinis and Morality

Barbara Greer by Stephen Birmingham—*Little, Brown—$4.95.*

IN BARBARA GREER Stephen Birmingham takes us further into the martini jungle which he described so cruelly in *Young Mr. Keefe.*

Barbara Greer is an attractive, well-bred, well-heeled girl who cannot quite reconcile herself with the junior executives who are her husband's colleagues. For Barbara, life has always been rosy and she has taken what she wanted from it, knowing that she could pay for anything if and when the bill was rendered.

In counterpoint to Barbara is Nancy Rafferty. Slim and pretty she is without money, without marriage and without morals.

Barbara's sister, a forceful character who doesn't wish to swim in the social pool which so pleases Barbara, tries to take over the family business through her less well-bred husband. She meets with intense and implacable opposition from the uncle who is the President of the family firm and her homosexual cousin (the latter had been instrumental in bringing Barbara and her husband together).

Mr. Birmingham's insight into the vicious politics of a family business is good, but it is not matched by his treatment of personal relationships. Even among people who can be careless of scandal because of their wealth, there surely must be more motivation for adultery than this novel provides.

Mr. Birmingham is a serious novelist, however, and one hopes that his first two novels are merely an earnest of what is to come, for when he is on top of his material he is exceptionally competent. It is only when his material begins to control him that his book slips for the reader.

A.E.

Astronomer's Erewhon

Ossian's Ride, by Fred Hoyle — *British Book Service—$3.50.*

IN OSSIAN'S RIDE Astronomer Fred Hoyle tries his hand once more at science fiction. In the 1970's a mysterious industrial centre rises in the South of Ireland, and the hero, a Cambridge graduate, is sent out from London to investigate. He soon finds himself in a brave new world, created out of unknown processes but defended by all the familiar devices of espionage and skulduggery.

As might be expected, Author Hoyle's command of the scientific idiom is impressive. In action and dialogue, however, the novel has a slapdash quality that makes it sound at times as though it might have been written by an educated Mickey Spillane.

M.L.R.

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Ideas of the Midwest

America's Literary Revolt, by Michael Yatron — *Philosophical Library — $4.50.*

IN THIS COMPARATIVE study of Edgar Lee Masters, Vachel Lindsay, and Carl Sandburg, the poets' social and political ideas are discussed in terms of the Populist movement, of which they were the most consistent literary spokesmen.

The three writers were closely related as friends, natives of Illinois, and in the conviction that the "American dream" was being corrupted. All around them they found political dishonesty, cultural decadence, materialism, excessive involvement in international affairs, and not enough concern for the rich heritage of America's past. For this they blamed the rapid growth of industry, technology, urbanization and financial monopoly. To counteract these forces they advocated return to the pioneer virtues of manual labor, honesty and self reliance. They wanted a more decentralized form of government, and a better "deal" for the small farmer and businessman of their native Midwest.

Mr. Yatron's thorough documentation and study, and his literary and political acumen, make for a clear understanding of this central aspect of American thought. Both its values and shortcomings are discussed with scrupulous objectiveness, and the author's conclusions will stimulate and provoke students and general readers alike. S.G.B.

Clever Entertainments

Add A Dash Of Pity, by Peter Ustinov— *Little, Brown—$4.50.*

PETER USTINOV is a man of many parts. He writes good plays, he produces them well and he acts superbly. He is an exceptionally good mimic and created a new dimension of radio entertainment with his experimental use of a tape recorder for scrambling several of his many voices.

At the writing of short stories, however, he is not so good as he is at some of the other things. *Add A Dash Of Pity* is a collection of eight stories of which only two show any real narrative talent. In one of these, "There are 43,200 Seconds In A Day" he draws a harrowing but humorous picture of an unmethodical man who is made dementedly methodical by the accident of his having to give evidence in a murder trial.

In "A Place In The Shade" he gives us an hilarious account of a bullfight in a small Southern Spanish town, with torn torero pants, American folk-tourists, and old bulls all mingled crazily together.

For the rest, his stories are thin both in plot and motivation and the characterization is sketchy. As entertainment, in

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This study which will be valued by all those interested in the interplay of ideas between science, religion, and humanism, traces the development of Arnold's religious and philosophical thought and shows how his mission of reconciliation between the forces of science and religion met with hostility from both sides. *$3.75*

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the *Atlantic Monthly*, where most of them first appeared, they were adequate, but in hard covers they must be said to fail.

As sometimes happens with some of Mr. Ustinov's other activities it is the old story of mere virtuosity not being sufficient to cover up a lack of genuine talent. L.S.

The Hidden World

The Sixth Sense, by Rosalind Yeywood—*Clarke Irwin—$4.65.*

THIS IS A SURVEY by a British investigator of the much debated Psi factor in human personality. Drawing her material from such sources as the Society for Psychical Research and the studies in extra-sensory perception by J. B. Rhine, G. N. M. Tyrrell, and S. G. Soal, Mrs. Heywood makes a persuasive case for the existence of the Sixth Sense, or Psi, that exists apart from the other five senses, and thus represents a sort of Copernican heresy to scientists of the orthodox school.

The study concludes with a fascinating appendix in which such authorities as C. J. Jung, Gardner Murphy and Professors C. D. Broad and H. H. Price assess the revolutionary effect that investigation into Psi phenomena — telepathy, clairvoyance, precognition, mediumship, etc. — is likely to have on our current approaches to psychology, philosophy, and the belief in survival after death. M.L.R.

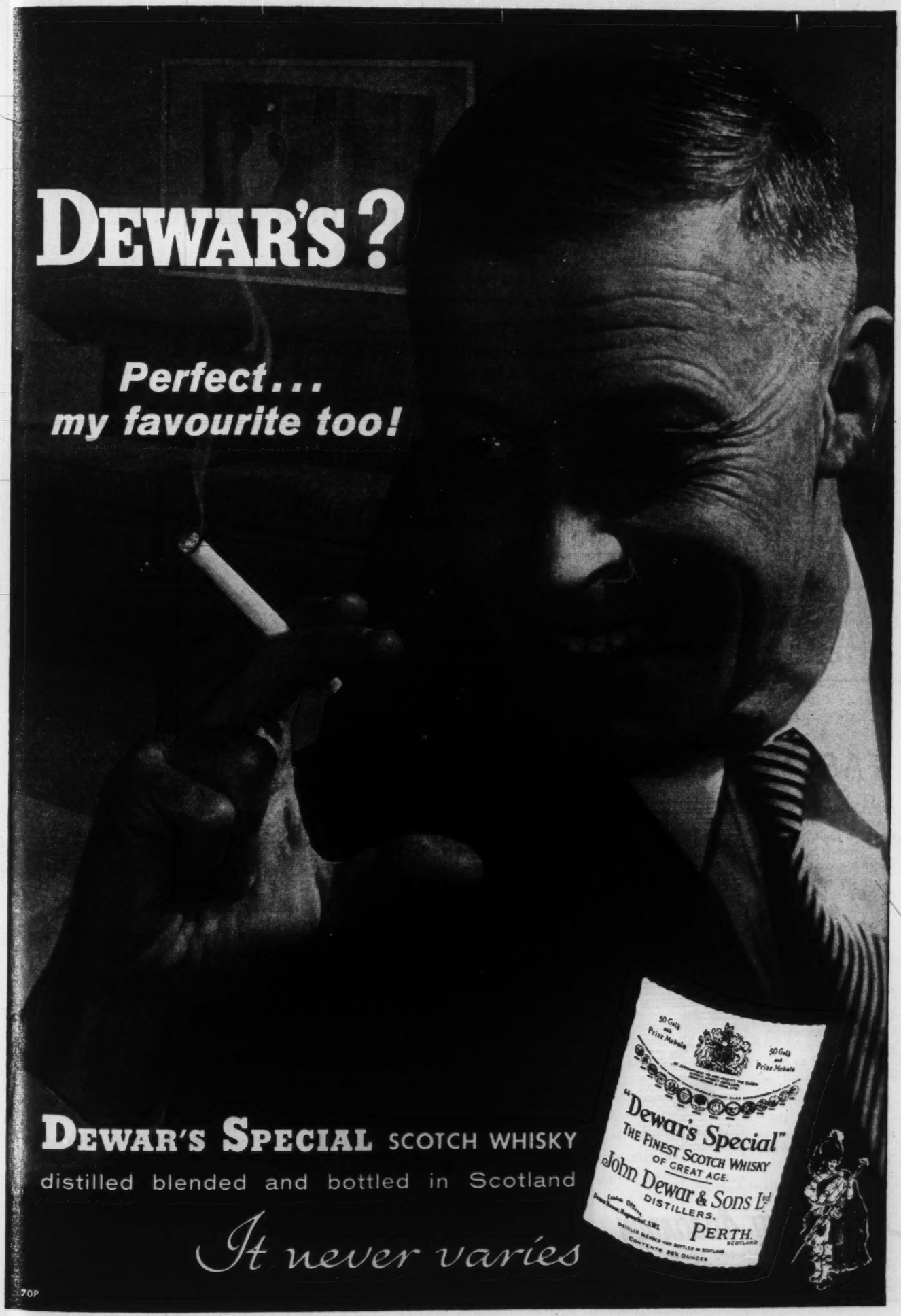
Gulls, Girls and Giggles

I Was A Teen-age Dwarf, by Max Shulman—*Random House—$3.95.*

SOME PEOPLE are Shulmaniacs, other find Dobie Gillis tiresome. *I Was A Teenage Dwarf* is the usual pot-pouri of Shulman vulgarisms, bright writing, and exotic slapstick. It is not by any means as funny as *Rally Round The Flag Boys* but according to Art Linkletter in the introduction it is "a real gasser".

The contrivance of e stories is funny: Dobie Gillis meets sc many girls because the house next door can only be tolerated by its denizens for so long, then they have to sell. The reason is the flat roof which attracts "jillions of gulls" who want to crack open the clams they have picked up. The sloping roofs of the houses in the rest of this Connecticut sea-town would not suit.

Between gulls and girls Dobie makes his imponderable way to manhood. To judge from his writing this latter state has taken him unawares. L.S.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Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

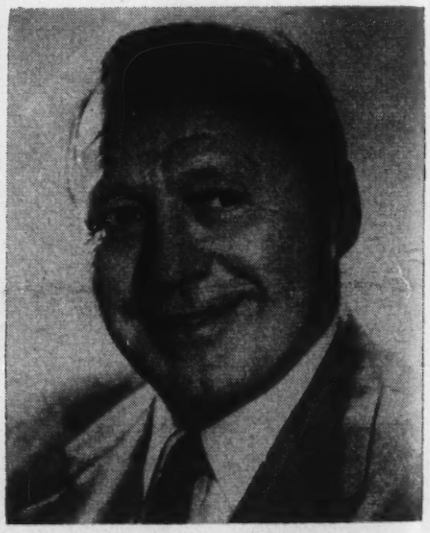
Experiment on a Large Scale

GLANCING OVER the television surveys for the coming fall and winter I was struck more than ever by the curious imbalance of enthusiasm between the studios and the public. On the producer's side there have been feverish plans, activities, and enlargements, together with an overwhelming willingness to accommodate everybody. On the public's side, the usual vast waiting impassivity.

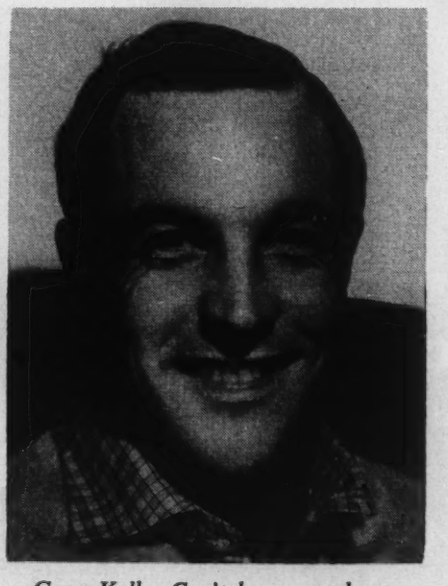
You want big names? We'll give you Olivier, Guinness, Bergman, Bernstein, together with Shakespeare, Henry James, Tchekov and Hemingway. Try them, and if pain strikes, try aspirin, try bufferin, try tuning in on Mickey Spillane. How about Westerns? We have twenty-nine weekly Westerns, including ten brand-new ones. Interested in progress? Dial in on Conquest and learn about tuberculosis, streptococci and mother-love. How about comedy? We have light comedy, slapstick comedy, situation comedy (seven new ones, plus nine from last year) and just plain comedy. Biography? We'll give you anything from Thomas Jefferson to Brigitte Bardot. And you will see Frank Sinatra hosting for Bing Crosby, Bing Crosby hosting for the Pebble Beach Golf Tournament, and Elvis Presley hosting for himself. (Welcome home, Elvis.)

Meanwhile the public takes its Roman ease, contributing nothing more than the very slight effort of tuning in and out (thumbs up, thumbs down); and not even the ratings experts can tell whether our selections are the result of choice or sheer inertia. There seems to be something wrong here, particularly when one recalls the prodigious Khrushchov week and how Mr. K. kept the whole continent breathlessly tuned in without bothering to accommodate himself to anybody.

The most notable innovation this year appears to be a general expansion of the half-hour show. This was something of a gamble, partly because of the risks involved in adapting the little screen to the big show, partly because the producers have managed to convince themselves over the years that the attention span of the average television viewer is exactly half an hour. This in spite of the fact that the attention span of any screen audience can be stretched almost illimitably, as Hollywood has been demonstrating ever since "Gone with the Wind".

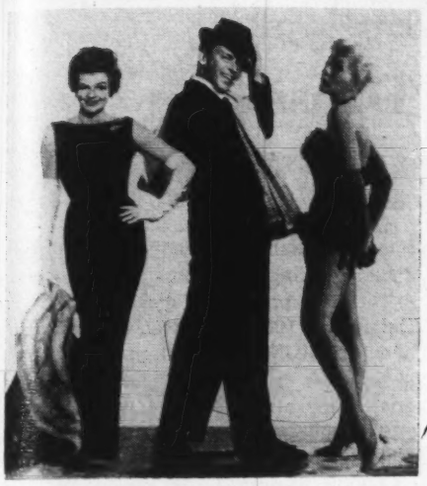


Jack Benny: Dependable old hands.



Gene Kelly: Can't be everywhere.

This year the television studios appear to have discovered that while space is still constricted there is plenty of elbow-room in time. All that is needed for the Big Show is a doubling or even trebling of the half-hour program. This works out particularly well in detective and mystery drama, since this special genre is likely to be either too simple-minded to be interesting or too richly plotted to be intelligible if crowded



Frank Sinatra: Dramatic material.

into a half-hour program. Given an hour to line up his suspects, plant his clues and develop his plot, the mystery-writer can usually be relied on to come up with a dependable standard product.

The hour-long drama which depends on more subtle components than plot and violence, however, is in a more vulnerable position. If the dramatic production doesn't show promise within the first half hour or even the first fifteen minutes, the television watcher can simply tune it out and go on to something else. He has in fact a finger-tip control of the medium never dreamed of in the days when we paid for our tickets and then sat doggedly through till the end, if only in the hope of getting our money's worth.

Television producers have always been nervously aware of the public's power and capriciousness and this is probably why they have clung so long to the relative safety of the half-hour program. In recent years, however, following the successful lead of *Playhouse Ninety*, they have been experimenting with longer programs, and this season they will come up with nearly four hundred hour, and ninety-minute, entertainments. As far as possible they are entrusting these extensions to such dependable old hands as Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Frank Sinatra, Gene Kelly and Ed Sullivan; but since these prodigies can't be everywhere at once, many of the studios will simply have to trust to their dramatic material and the hope that the restless living-room public will keep its twitching fingers off the dial.

Apparently they don't trust us too far however. The excellent *What Makes Sammy Run* was cautiously broken up into two successive Sunday programs, though most of us would have been happy to watch the demoniac Sammy (Larry Blyden) just as long as he could keep on running.

The studios this year appear to have reached the stage of nervous but large-scale experimentation. They hope we will all give them a big hand; or, failing that, at least keep that big hand off the dial.

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Alberta Distillers

Please evaluate Alberta Distillers common for me.—H.J., Huntsville.

Alberta Distillers is a speculative situation in an industry which does not appear to have exhausted growth possibilities. It is a young company, having received a distilling license in 1949 and shortly thereafter becoming a public company. It has built its sales up to more than 500,000 gallons per year of spirit beverages. And, since it has increased capacity of its Calgary distillery, it plans to boost its whisky inventory by 50 per cent in the next five years. Distribution is throughout Canada and the United States.

Consolidated sales in the year ended May 31, 1959, totalled $4.6 million versus $3.5 million in the preceding year. Consolidated operating profit showed an even greater percentage increase to $1.1 million from $0.65 million, while consolidated net profit was $[illegible] million versus $0.4 million. Since there are outstanding 3.6 million common shares, net in 1958-59 was equal to 16.7 cents a share. This is low in relation to common stock price of around $3 a share, which reflects a generous quota of anticipation. Possible dilution of common stock equity by reason of exercise of warrants attached to $2 million debentures issued early in 1959 is not of serious proportions.

The company claims in its 1958-59 annual report that it can "produce what experts agree is the finest whisky made in Canada," as a result of superior grains combined with the clear, pure waters from local Rocky Mountain glaciers.

Pipeline and Steel

What happened to the proposed merger of Prairie Pipe Mfg. and Interprovincial Steel Corp? Do you think the combination of the two operations under the one company would be a good thing?—R.J., Sarnia.

Share and bond holders of Prairie Pipe approved the merger and Interprovincial Steel bondholders were expected to approve it subject to a transfer to the merged company of guarantee by the Saskatchewan government of Interprovincial bonds.

As to the wisdom of the merger: Prairie Pipe had already indicated a substantial earning power and undertaken to buy its skelp (steel plate for pipe) from Interprovincial. The merger should produce operating economies.

The Interprovincial mill will have a capacity of 100,000 tons of steel per year, of which 80,000 tons will be skelp. It will operate on scrap steel, which is in adequate supply in Western Canada.

Steel-pipe capacity of plants in Alberta and Saskatchewan is expected to reach 685,000 tons annually by the end of 1960, or about 90,000 tons less than the peak consumption of 775,000 tons by the four western provinces in 1957.

It is estimated that Alberta and Saskatchewan will require pipe utilizing 300,000 tons a year of skelp up to 72 inches in width. This has led some observers to conclude that Alberta should be the site of an integrated steel plant, consisting of blast furnace, coke ovens, steel furnace and a 72-inch rolling mill. This thinking is, of course, as yet only on a speculative basis, but is interesting for its indications of the base for the hopes of Prairie-Interprovincial.

Dominion Magnesium

Why did Dominion Magnesium stock fail to advance in price when it was announced that the company would make part of the magnesium for Aluminum Co. of Canada which the latter formerly made at Arvida?—M.V., Belleville.

Dominion Magnesium has been running at about 50% of its capacity at its magnesium plant at Haley, Ont., but the order from Aluminum Co. of Canada is not expected to result in a rate increase. Figures as to the dimensions of the Alcan order have not been released. Obviously the market does not expect the order to influence Dominion Magnesium fortunes greatly.

Uranium Prospects

What have you to say about the uranium shares in view of the rug being pulled out from under the price following the bearish appraisal of the industry's future by an official of Atomic Energy of Canada?—M.J., London.

Developments in the market for uranium shares hardly came as a surprise to any one who had examined the facts. It has been obvious for some time that uranium stocks were overpromoted and that no one knew it any better than the pro-

mo[illegible]s, who were rendering a fairly reason[illegible]le facsimile of whistling in the graveyar[illegible] They can talk themselves blue in the [illegible]ce about the possibility of further gov[illegible]nment contracts, and how they have bee[illegible] mistakenly reported as not aggressive[illegible] seeking civilian markets. The fact rem[illegible]ns that uranium is a new material and [illegible] takes considerable time for industry to adjust to new processes.

Quebec Lithium

Care to comment on Quebec Lithium in the light of Lithium Corp. of America reneging its contract to take lithium from the first-mentioned?—B.P., Halifax.

Quebec Lithium has instituted a legal action for $4.5 million against Lithium Corp. in Wisconsin. This is not the first case in which Canadian mines have sought legal redress for contract cancellation in the United States. A nickel company is also suing Americans who cancelled a purchase contract.

If many more American buyers try to get off the hook — mainly because of price recession or the availability of supplies from other sources — speculators will probably start short raids on the shares of Canadian mines with U.S. contracts. The U.S. government and International Nickel recently cancelled contracts whereby the first-mentioned undertook to buy nickel from the latter. That the cancellation took place by mutual consent does not alter the fact that American metal contracts are not as reliable as the market thought they were.

Equities and Inflation

People today are buying common stocks because they fear continued inflation, and believe common stocks will serve as a hedge to protect their capital. Could revaluation of currency wipe out their gains? —T.W., London.

Your question really concerns the fate of Canadian stock owners in the event of currency revaluation.

There doesn't seem to be much chance of the Canadian dollar being revalued in any but the more remote future and it's hard to see how equity holders would be hurt. The value of their equities should bear an unchanged relationship to prices as a whole, regardless of what price level revaluation induced. We exclude the possibility of revaluation producing an economic collapse, during which prices would go the way they did in the 30's.

The effect of so-called inflation buying on stock prices may be over-rated. Inflation is, however, giving common stocks a great plugging and may be indirectly drawing many new buyers into the market. The man on the street is common-stock minded today whereas 50 years ago

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Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending November 30th, 1959, has been declared on the Capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference Shares, Cumulative Redeemable, Series "A"	37½ cents per share
Second Preference Shares	54 cents per share
Common Shares	54 cents per share

The dividend will be payable December 1st, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 4th day of November, 1959. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, September 30th, 1959.

LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending November 30th, 1959, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

Preferred Shares	60 cents per share
Cumulative Redeemable Class "A" Shares	10 cents per share
Class "B" Shares	10 cents per share

The dividend will be payable December 1st, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 4th day of November, 1959. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

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Toronto, September 30th, 1959.

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DIVIDEND No. 193

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 193 of forty cents (40c) per share for the quarter ending September 30, 1959, has been declared upon the shares of the Company, payable Monday, November 2, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business Friday, October 9, 1959.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. CHICK,
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he bought bonds as an alternative to keeping his money under the mattress or burying it in the backyard. Now he is coming into securities markets as a partner in industry.

There are many successful investment students in the ranks of professional men, clerical workers, mechanics, etc. Investment is no longer the prerogative of the rich. The economic aristocrat is not the source of new capital for industry he once was. Taxes have cramped his style. He is being replaced by an army of smaller investors. The process is being accelerated by the promotion and publicity mutual funds are receiving. You'll find many investors who don't own mutual funds but who follow the equity holdings of these companies closely with a view to duplicating them in their own portfolios.

No Phantoms

What is the meaning of the recent ruling of the Ontario Securities Commission against the distribution of stock by some underwriters?—L.S., Toronto.

The Commission felt that some people who were underwriting shares, but who were not registered as broker-dealers, might be directing the policies applicable to the methods to be employed in the course of distribution.

In other words, the Commission doesn't want distribution by phantoms by remote control.

DuPont of Canada

I have a nice profit in Du Pont of Canada Common which I would not like to miss. Do you think I should sell it?—P.B., London.

It depends on whether you are a trader or investor. If you are a trader, you might sell Du Pont in the hope of replacing it cheaper. But if you are an investor, you will most certainly retain the stock.

Du Pont is a growth situation, closely tied to the mounting Canadian economy. It has been generally true that investors who parted with situations like this never got back into them. Paste this in your hat: Stay invested all the time.

Don't try to be a trader, unless there are fairly good indications that you can be right 51% of the time. The brokerage trade has been looking for practitioners like this from time immemorial, and is still looking.

The calibre of Du Pont is indicated by a rise of 11 per cent in sales for the first six months of 1959—to $44.5 million from $40.2 million in the like period of 1958. This reflected increased volume of sales in most products but was aided by shipments from recent additions to plant capacity.

mainly as a result of increased sales volume, earnings for the period at 49 cents a share were above the first six months of 1958—when they were 31 cents a share. Contributing to the improvement in profits were the greater volume of production at the newer plants and the efficiencies obtained as a result of process and equipment changes.

Rothman Offering

When will the Rothman tobacco people offer a share interest in their company to Canadians? Do you think the investment will be a good thing?—F.N., Ottawa.

The Rembrandt-Rothman-Carreras group of tobacco companies plans to issue common stock up to 50 per cent of their holdings in the Canadian company. Canadians, mainly in Quebec, reportedly hold about 30% of the outstanding voting stock.

The offering may not be made for a couple of years and may involve $10 million. Public financing will reflect the group's policy of extending to citizens of operating areas at least 50% of the stock in subsidiaries. But there won't be any financing until the operation can stand on its own feet.

The group's thoughts on public participation are forward-looking. It has expressed the belief that capitalism cannot continue unless there is a distribution of ownership through public offerings of shares. It can also be inferred that management is not missing the boat when it comes to making shareholders out of customers and vice versa.

Tobacco stocks have been profitable. A Rothman issue will probably be attractively priced in relation to position and prospects.

In Brief

What is the status of Multi-Minerals?—M.G., Vancouver.

Has been continuing exploration of property near Nemegos, Ont.

Has Coburke been active?—V.M., Montreal.

Did some surface work on property in the Hudson Bay area last summer.

When will Copper Rand be in production?—D., Hamilton.

Looks for mill to reach tune-up basis this fall.

How is Silver Standard doing?—E.J., Toronto.

Testing claims on Queen Charlotte islands for iron possibilities.

Is Nickel Mining & Smelting Corp. making any progress?—G.G., London.

Has unwatered property at Gordon Lake, Ont. as a prelude to exploration.

What

is The Bank of Nova Scotia?

To George Zenopoulis it is a friendly bank around the corner, and the branch manager who put him in touch with the real estate firm that sold him his restaurant business.

To John McNally, steel executive, it is the bank that arranges for a payment on his export sales through a letter of credit.

To Bill Parsons it's bankers like the one who flew from Winnipeg to Toronto to assist him in planning for a new plant.

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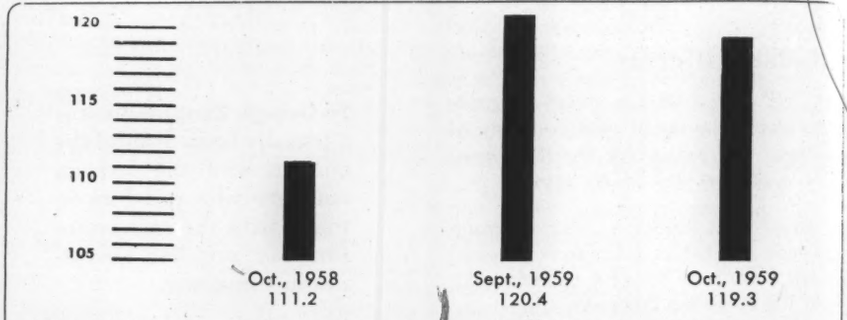
Saturday Night Business Index for October



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	1949 — 100	163.1	164.6	151.8
Retail Trade ▶	$ millions	1,370	1,384	1,253
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,467	1,480	1,367
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949 = 100	127.1	126.4	125.6
Wholesale Price Index ▶	1935-39 = 100	244.7	242.6	228.3
Industrial Materials Inventories, Held and Owned ▶	$ millions	4,375	4,389	4,393
New Orders ▶	$ millions	2,001	2,147	1,813
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres ▶	$ millions	23,747	21,987	19,766
Total Construction Awards (Hugh C. MacLean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	339.3	315.1	317.2
Imports ▶	$ millions	448.8	494.9	388.9
Exports ▶	$ millions	413.8	433.7	416.0
Hours Worked in Manufacturing ▶	per week	40.8	40.0	40.3

Latest month data are mainly preliminary figures.

by Maurice Hecht

OUR ECONOMY continues to move along a plateau reached some months back. If you were a confirmed pessimist you might note a slight drop month by month. But there are reasons why which take the sting out of the small decline. At that, we are at a higher economic level than we have ever been before and we still will climb.

A major strike in lumber has dropped output by some 15 per cent. This has pulled durable manufacturing down. Production of oil and non-metal minerals also declined, to further lower our general industrial index. All of this is reflected, too, in labor income, which leads to a multiplication of the effects.

Housing construction is down from 1958 and there is general moaning about this. It should be remembered, however, that 1958 was an exceptional residential building year and any ordinary year is going to look weak alongside it. Factory building and machinery buying has been going up pretty steadily much of this year. The full effect of all this is just starting to show through. It'll gain in momentum.

Latest Gross National Product figures show Canada running at an annual rate of $34.7 billion a year. This was for the second quarter and was seven per cent ahead of the like quarter of 1958. We are in the fourth quarter now and probably moving at an annual rate of $35.5 billion or more.

There are some less favorable aspects to the situation but they haven't slowed down consumer buying. Summer retail sales were at a very high level. Better than the first part of the year. Third quarter buying seems substantial as well. We know there is money around. Consumers seem to be showing a willingness to spend it despite a rather unhappy tendency for the cost-of-living to jump more rapidly now than it has done for some time.

LAING

SCULPTURE

10 MODERN MASTERS

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DERAIN	MARINI
EPSTEIN	MEADOWS
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Insurance

by William Sclater

False Arrest

I am employed at times as a store detective and have to accuse people I observe in the act of shoplifting. But these light-fingered characters are adept at concealment and adroit with their manipulations. One man I accused of stealing a piece of jewelry didn't have it on him when he was searched. I knew he had taken it and it did turn up later in a pile of ladies' lingerie which had been passing in a floor truck at the time. But I couldn't prove he put it there and I was charged with false arrest. Is there a policy that will protect me if the thief gets rid of his loot and sues me for false arrest?—H.B., Edmonton.

Being a Dick Tracy on the right side of the law is not without its hazards. Store detectives and other employees sometimes accuse a shopper, erroneously, of shoplifting. As you have observed the quickness of a hand can sometimes deceive an eye and when search reveals no trace of the missing item on the accused's person then you have trouble on your hands if the person accused decides to sue. Some bad characters even make a profession out of this aspect, relying on the store to pay up compensation in cash to avoid a lawsuit.

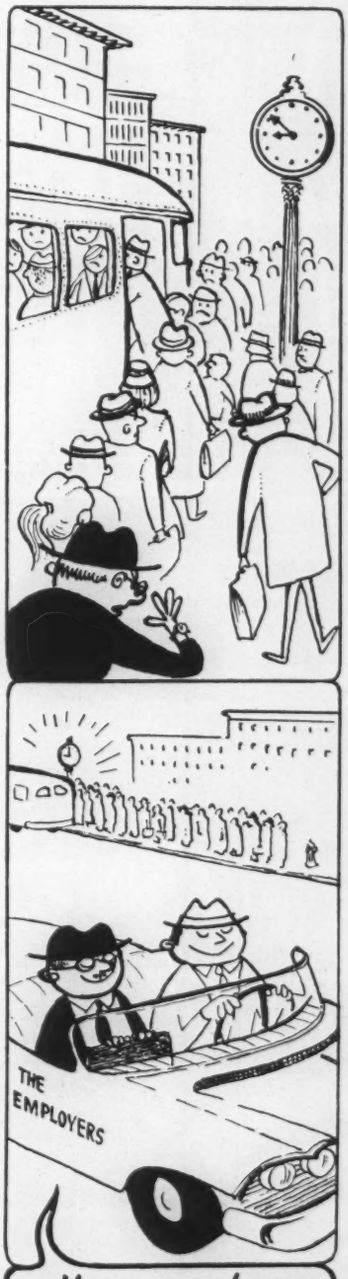
The ordinary comprehensive and general liability policies do not cover this risk for two good reasons. False arrest is not an accident and bodily injury is not usually involved. What you, or your store employers, require is a False Arrest Liability coverage which will insure you or them against any claims for damages alleging false arrest, imprisonment, unlawful detention or malicious prosecution.

On the Dog

What kind of insurance is written on dogs? I am interested because I am the owner of a kennel in which other people's dogs are kept as well as my own.—P.E., Montreal.

Mortality insurance is written on dogs. It is like life insurance. Inland Marine insurance is written on dogs such as valuable show dogs at limited protection coverage.

What you would probably be most interested in is a floater covering kennel owner operation. This provides insurance on dogs in the custody of kennel owners;



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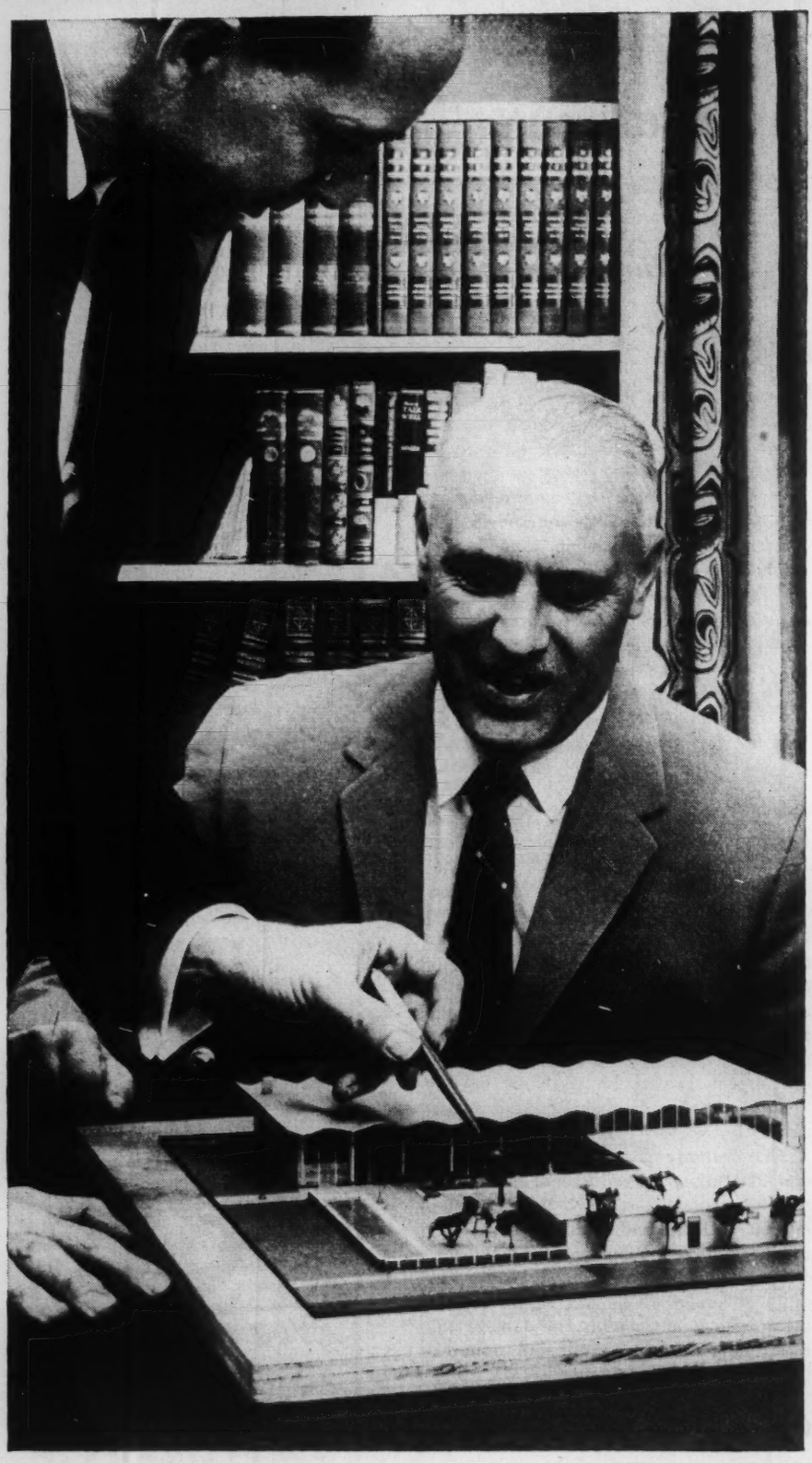

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As a man of responsibility you are vitally concerned with future planning for your business and family. Other men of responsibility have found help in these matters through trust company specialists. You are invited by the trust companies of Canada to consider the long-term advantages of appointing a trust company as your executor and trustee—to manage personal and employee pension plans—to look after investments and real estate. Contact any trust company; its officers will be happy to give you full details.

veterinarians, dog trainers and can include dogs owned by the kennel owner. This is insurance against named perils only and not ordinary mortality from any cause. The named perils are death or destruction from fire, lightning, flood, collision of transporting vehicle or aircraft, collapse of bridges or culverts, windstorm, hail, explosion, riot, civil commotion, smoke, earthquake, being hit or run over by an auto (except one owned or driven by the insured or an employee or tenant), fatal bite by other dog, gunshot.

It does include burglary at the insured's premises or those of his agent or handler causing death or destruction, or by theft or holdup at an exhibition, show or trial, provided the dog is in charge of an attendant or watchman. Dogs in transit are covered against theft or holdup also.

Portable Pensions

What is meant by a portable pension and what figure would you consider an adequate minimum pension? We have in mind a pension plan for our company.—B.Y., Toronto.

A portable pension is, in brief, a pension which is the property of the employee in that he can take it with him should he be dismissed or leave the employment of one company or another for any reason. It is continued by the company which hires him. This enables a company to hire older employees in cases where pension considerations would otherwise militate against their employment. It is the form of pension, with compulsory contributions, recommended by the Committee on Public Welfare in Ontario after a two-year study.

Views on adequate minimums vary widely, depending usually on previous remuneration and standards of living. The Ontario Welfare Council study revealed that a married couple requires from $135 to $149 monthly for a modest but adequate standard of living but this figure does not include anything classed as emergency expense.

There is no doubt that one of the great needs of our modern era is the provision of pensions sufficient for an adequate standard of living for our senior citizens. Not the least advantage of the development of such standards is the maintenance of buying power in the hands of a sizeable segment of our people. More than 50% of citizens over 60 have income below the minimum now and there is no better way of providing better standards for the future than pension planning on a basis of $150 minimum now, apart from the old age pension, with employees retaining their equity and employer contributions even when they change their jobs. This is definitely in the interests of both capital and labor today.

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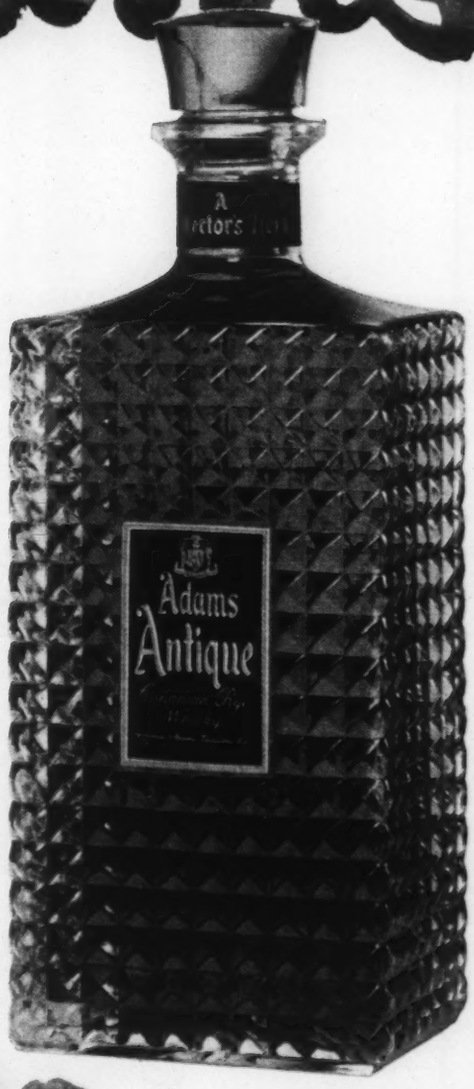

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Point of View:

The Crazy World of Book Publishing

by J. A. Davidson

I AM ONE of those relatively rare Canadians who spends a considerable sum of money each year with the retail booksellers, and I am thoroughly perplexed about the cost of books in Canada. And there are other aspects of Canadian book publishing and distribution which perplex me too.

During a recent visit to the "outside" (as we call it up here at Fort Churchill) I had my first bookshop crawl in about a year, and I came home with more books and more perplexity about books-in-Canada than I had taken out with me.

I noticed that our bookshops are handling the English edition of *The Memoirs of Field-Marshal Montgomery* and that the price is $6.50. A few months ago I obtained a copy of this edition through an English bookseller I have had an account with for some fifteen years: I paid the regular retail price, plus postage and insurance, and the total bill was $5.25. There was no tax or duty at this end, so what about the extra $1.25 in the Canadian price? Why is it necessary? And who gets it? Does taxation have something to do with it? And if it does, shouldn't something be done about it? Or is it mostly a matter of the high overhead costs in conducting a business in Canada? Or it it that too many middlemen must have a slice of the melon?

My perplexity deepened over the new edition of Donald Creighton's almost-classic history of Canada, *Dominion of the North*, which I saw in a number of bookshops priced at $6.00. This edition, published and printed in Canada, seemed identical to the English edition, a copy of which I obtained last year through my English bookseller. I checked on this when I got home. My copy cost me 25 shillings, about $3.50—and postage and insurance were not over 35 cents.

The title-page informs me that the book was published in London in 1958 by Macmillan and Co. Ltd.—but the back of that page states that the book was printed in Canada. The dust-cover, although showing only the British price, is also marked, "Printed in Canada". I am a little puzzled (and had I bought the Canadian edition I would be more than a little annoyed) that a book printed in Canada, sent to England and then brought back to Canada should cost at the most $3.85, whereas an identical one that didn't have two crossings of the Atlantic costs $6.00. There's some funny economics somewhere in all this.

I am a minister and many of the books I buy are thus in the field of theology. I must confess that I get most of them through my English bookseller. I get very good service, and generally I pay, even with postage and insurance added, from 12 to 35 percent less than I would if I ordered these books through dealers in Canada. Every once in a while I feel a little guilty about this and I tell myself that if I were a properly patriotic Canadian with a real concern for Canadian culture and all that I would give all my business to Canadian booksellers—but those feelings of guilt evaporate when I see four little Davidsons consuming the milk and groceries at the dinner table. I feel that I must make my book-buying dollar stretch as far as possible—and doing business with an English bookseller does help appreciably with the stretching. I really don't like this state of affairs —but there it is.

Nor am I alone in this. Canadian booksellers, both wholesale and retail, might be shaken up a good deal if they could find out how many Canadian clergymen run fairly substantial accounts with Thin's of Edinburgh and Blackwell's of Oxford.

I don't know enough about the economics of book publishing and distribution to be justifiably angry at our publishers and booksellers, but I cannot shake off the feeling that many of their prices are unnecessarily high. This, of course, may be a completely unworthy suspicion—and I can honestly say that I will feel a bit better about the whole thing if I am shown to be wrong in my suspicion.

Another thing that perplexes me—although it doesn't stimulate my dollar-stretching tendencies—is the relationship beween the Canadian publishing and printing industries. I have on my shelves copies of Robertson Davies' three novels, all of them in Canadian editions and purchased from Canadian booksellers. *Tempest-Tost* was published by Clarke, Irwin of Toronto, and was printed in Canada; *Leaven of Malice*, although having the same Canadian publishers was printed in England; *A Mixture of Frailties*, published in Toronto by Macmillan, was printed in the U.S.A. Perhaps this printing history shouldn't bewilder me—but it does.

In recent months I have bought from Canadian booksellers two distinguished Canadian novels, both published in Toronto by Macmillan, Colin McDougall's *Execution* and Hugh MacLennan's *The Watch That Ends the Night*. The first one was printed and bound in England; the second was printed in the U.S.A. McClelland & Stewart's valuable series of paperback reprints of some of the better Canadian books, the "New Canadian Library", is printed and bound in England. Is the Canadian printing industry not adequate, in terms of prices and facilities, for the requirements of Canadian publishers? Is there an issue here of which the government, in the interests of Canadian publishing, should take cognizance? Should tax and tariff adjustments perhaps be considered?

I wonder if there is any sort of quiet agitation we ordinary Canadian book-buyers should engage in that might help bring about conditions more conducive to healthier book publishing and distribution businesses in our country.

THE OTHER SIDE

In this Point of View Mr. Davidson admits that the problems of book-publishing and book-selling are complex. His side of the story is only the consumer's.

SATURDAY NIGHT *has therefore sent a proof of this article to a selected list of Canadian publishers and wholesalers asking for their comments. These, if they are forthcoming, will be printed in this space at an early date.*

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

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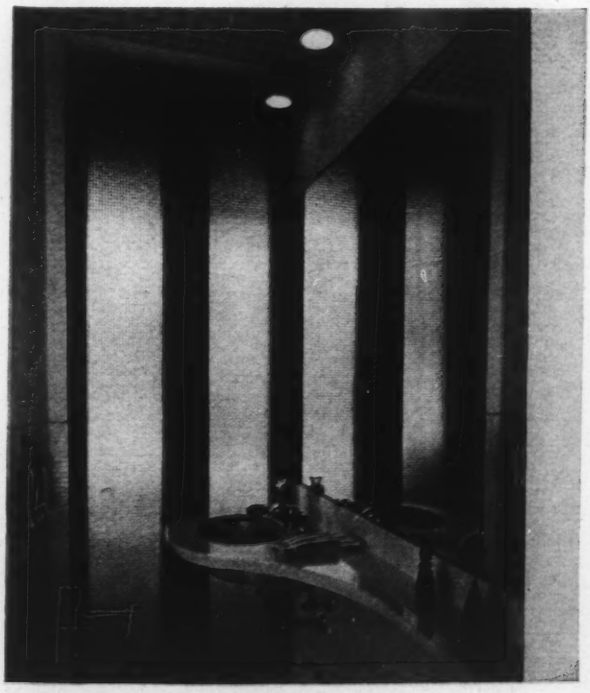

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✶9. MENDELSSOHN **Italian and Reformation Symphonies** Boston Symphony Munch

10. MOZART **Jupiter Symphony AND Symphony No. 40** Chicago Sym. Reiner

11. PROKOFIEFF **Classical Symphony AND Concerto No. 3** Graffman, *pianist* SAN FRAN. SYM. Jorda

✶12. TCHAIKOVSKY **Symphony No. 5** Boston Symphony Monteux

✶13. TCHAIKOVSKY **Pathétique Symphony** Chicago Sym. Reiner

Concertos

21. RACHMANINOFF **Concerto 2** Chi. Sym., Reiner

LISZT **Concerto 1** RCA VICTOR SYM. Wallenstein Rubinstein, *pianist*

✶17. BRAHMS **Concerto No. 2** Gilels, *pianist* Chi. Sym., Reiner

✶18. BRAHMS **Concerto in D** Heifetz, *violinist* Chi. Sym., Reiner

✶23. TCHAIKOVSKY **Concerto No. 1** Cliburn, *pianist* Kondrashin *conductor*

✶15. BEETHOVEN **Emperor Concerto** Rubinstein, *pianist* SYM. OF THE AIR Krips

✶16. BEETHOVEN **Concerto in D** Heifetz, *violinist* Boston Symphony Munch

✶14. BEETHOVEN **Concerto No. 3** Rubinstein, *pianist* SYMPHONY OF THE AIR, Krips

19. CHOPIN **Concerto 2** SAINT-SAENS **Concerto No. 4** Brailowsky, *pianist* Boston Symphony Munch

20. GRIEG and MENDELSSOHN **Concertos No. 1** Dorfmann, ROBIN HOOD DELL ORCH., Leinsdorf

22. RACHMANINOFF **Concerto 1** R. STRAUSS **Burleske** Janis, *pianist* Chicago Sym. Reiner

✶24. TCHAIKOVSKY **Concerto in D** Heifetz, *violinist* Chicago Sym. Reiner

Other Orchestral Works

✶25. BARTOK **Concerto for Orchestra** Chicago Sym. Reiner

✶26. BERLIOZ **Harold in Italy** Primrose, *violist* Boston Sym. Munch

✶33. OFFENBACH **Gaite Parisienne** KHACHATURIAN **Gayne Ballet Suite (Excerpts)** BOSTON POPS Fiedler

✶28. DEBUSSY **La Mer** • IBERT **Ports of Call** Boston Symphony Munch

29. GERSHWIN **An American in Paris** • **Porgy and Bess Suite** Morton Gould AND HIS ORCH.

30. GLIERE **The Red Poppy** IPPOLITOV-IVANOV **Caucasian Sketches** LONDON PHILHAR. Fistoulari

31. GRIEG **Peer Gynt and Lyric Suites** BOSTON POPS Fiedler

✶32. MOUSSORGSKY-RAVEL **Pictures at an Exhibition** Chi. Sym., Reiner

✶27. COPLAND **Billy the Kid AND Rodeo** Morton Gould AND HIS ORCH.

✶34. RAVEL **Bolero; Raps. Espagnole; La Valse** DEBUSSY **Afternoon of a Faun** Boston Symphony Munch

✶35. RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF **Scheherazade** LONDON SYM. Monteux

37. STRAVINSKY **Petrouchka AND The Firebird Suite** PARIS CONSERVA. ORCH., Monteux

✶38. STRAVINSKY **The Rite of Spring** PARIS CONSERVA. ORCH., Monteux

✶36. R. STRAUSS **Till Eulenspiegel AND Death and Transfiguration** VIENNA PHIL. Reiner

41. WAGNER **Tannhäuser Over.; Venusberg Music; Sieg. Rhine Journey; Magic Fire Music** Boston Symphony Munch

39. TCHAIKOVSKY **Romeo and Juliet AND Francesca da Rimini** Boston Sym. Munch

✶40. TCHAIKOVSKY **The Sleeping Beauty (Excerpts)** LONDON SYMPHONY Monteux

Solo and Chamber Music

42. BACH **Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 1, 2 and 3** Boston Sym. Munch

43. BACH **Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 4, 5 and 6** Boston Sym. Munch

44. BEETHOVEN **Pathétique and Appassionata Sonatas** Rubinstein

45. BEETHOVEN **Trios Opus 9, Nos. 1 and 3** Heifetz, Primrose, Piatigorsky

46. HAYDN **Quartets Op. 74, No. 1 and Op. 77, No. 1** JUILLIARD STRING QUARTET

47. MOZART **Clarinet Quintet and Concerto** Goodman Boston Sym. Str. Quartet Boston Sym. Munch

48. MOZART **Quartets in G K.387 and in C, K.465** JUILLIARD STRING QUARTET

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